

A President at the Front Lines

Shevardnadze, Dodging Shells, Vows to Save Georgia

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

SUKHUMI, Georgia — Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister, who once sat at the world's loftiest conference tables, has spent the last week under artillery bombardments, trying to save the former Soviet republic of Georgia.

Phone lines, electricity and water to the city have all been cut. On Sept. 17, Mr. Shevardnadze's bodyguards had to fall over him as rockets exploded not 50 meters away. This week, a dozen more rockets crashed down around his temporary quarters, a disca that once belonged to Stalin in this resort on the Black Sea, soon after he had left.

On several occasions since he arrived here Sept. 16, Mr. Shevardnadze's bodyguards have pleaded with him to leave the city, to no avail.

"It's true," said the president of Georgia, 65, in an interview with a few reporters. "I promised the people of Sukhumi that I would stay here and never leave at this terrible time. I must keep my promise."

Sukhumi, the capital of the west Georgian province of Abkhazia, is besieged and nearly surrounded by rebels who want to break away from Georgia and create their own independent republic.

The well-armed and well-equipped rebels, who are widely believed to be aided by conservative elements in Moscow and in the Russian armed forces, have been fighting within three or four kilometers of Mr. Shevardnadze's provisional headquarters.

He has pledged not to leave until the siege is broken and has promised to fight the rebels with his bare hands if necessary.

Mr. Shevardnadze's worry, which is shared by diplomats in the region, is that if the rebels succeed in splitting Abkhazia off from Georgia, the dismemberment of Georgia and its disappearance as a viable republic could follow in quick order.

"This is Georgian land," Mr. Shevardnadze said. "All Georgians live under the threat of what is happening in Abkhazia. I must be here because now is the time of decision for the citizens of Georgia."

The latest fighting, which began with a sudden attack by the Abkhazians on Sept. 16 that shattered a seven-week cease-fire, is the worst in the 15-month war.

Casualties in the war are variously estimated at 1,000 to 4,000 dead. The population of Sukhumi, about 150,000 before the war began, is now thought to be about half that number as desperate residents through the airport to get out on the few daily flights to Tbilisi.

Mr. Shevardnadze's headquarters is the 12-story Council of Ministers building, not far from the Black Sea shore. Day and night, his command center on the ninth floor of the building is shaken by terrifying explosions from rocket launchers and artillery shells.

The headquarters is one of the few spots in town where there is still electricity. It is supplied by a generator. In the rest of Abkhazia, electricity and water were cut last weekend by Russia, which said it did so to force an end to the fighting.

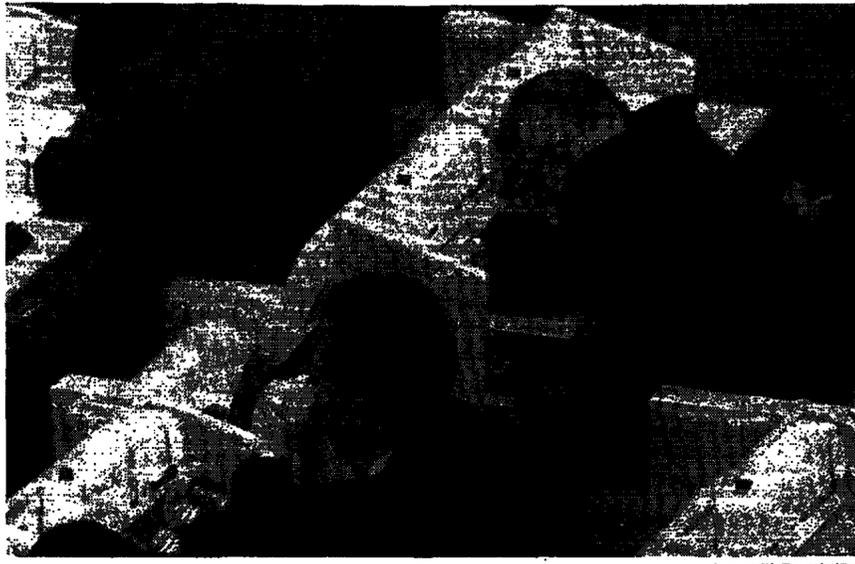
Through it all, Mr. Shevardnadze remains the country's spokesman the world remembers from the dramatic final days of the Cold War. His presence here is in jarring contrast to the uniformly grim faces and unspeakable violence that surrounds him.

Despite Georgia's other problems, which include a ruined economy and runaway inflation, Mr. Shevardnadze has put everything aside and moved most of his personal staff and much of the government to Sukhumi.

Although they constitute only about 18 percent of the province's population of 525,000, the Abkhazians assert a historical right to the territory, and they contend that Stalin and Georgia diluted their majority by deporting Abkhazians and settling ethnic Georgians there for years.

The Russian government officially asserts its neutrality in the conflict, and many analysts say that President Boris N. Yeltsin has tried to be even-handed. But Georgians argue that hard-liners in Russia such as the speaker of the parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, and the vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, are at least sympathetic to the Abkhazians and may be actively involved behind the scenes in helping them.

That belief stems from the conviction that conservatives in Russia are determined to punish Georgia for its refusal to join the Commonwealth of Independent States and its defiant streak of anti-Russian nationalism. Many Russian hard-liners continue to blame Mr. Shevardnadze personally for the collapse of the Soviet Union.



Fatigue got to Russian legislators during the emergency parliamentary session early Friday.

No Call to Arms for Russian Military

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The danger of a rift within the Russian military makes it unlikely that supporters of President Boris N. Yeltsin will ask the armed forces to intervene in his struggle with parliament, Russian military experts and Western diplomats say.

For now, even a military that is neutral appears sufficient to help Mr. Yeltsin, who says he has no intention of using military force to subdue the parliament. But Russian scholars and Western diplomats say Mr. Yeltsin's restraint could also reflect concern about the risk of an open battle for his loyalty.

The Russian Defense Ministry says it has taken "armed measures" to head off an attack by opponents of Mr. Yeltsin. But with the rival government of Alexander V. Rutskoi also appealing to soldiers for support, Mr. Yeltsin and his defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, seem most concerned about averting a military clash that could touch off a larger explosion.

General Grachev has dismissed as a mere "bother" the installation by Mr. Rutskoi of his own defense minister. But he has also moved swiftly to impose measures designed to keep the military from the fight, and has warned loudly that the calls by Mr. Yeltsin's opponents could "trigger a real civil war."

With General Grachev's authority being challenged by an opposite, Colonel General Vladimir A. Achalov, who was his own long-time paratroop commander, any attempt to order the military to intervene on Mr. Yeltsin's behalf would almost certainly lead to sharp divisions among the country's officers, the diplomats and experts said.

General Grachev's public comments suggest

that both he and Mr. Yeltsin recognized those limits, but his rivalry with General Achalov, who was ousted as deputy defense minister after the attempted putsch in August 1991, may still represent a substantial danger.

"What you have here is competition between two paratroopers who don't have any reason to like each other," said Sergei Rogov, a military expert and deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute here. "Right now they are competing for the same job, and that may result in some very nasty consequences."

There have been no indications that either soldiers or military cadets have heeded apparent efforts by General Achalov to order them to report for duty. But although Mr. Rutskoi said he was not calling for armed resistance, he called again upon the armed forces to protest the dissolving of parliament.

General Grachev, who portrayed General Achalov as one who would "resort to weapons without hesitation," has said such divisions could provoke a disastrous "chain reaction."

Among the indications of that wariness have been new security measures unveiled by General Grachev that forbid weapons to be issued to servicemen without specific orders. Special units have also been set up to prevent any "terrorist or provocative acts" among servicemen, while outsiders have been barred from military units and schools.

American officials in Washington have left little doubt of their belief that such precautions may be necessary. General John M. Shalikashvili, President Bill Clinton's nominee to become the top military officer of the United States, told Congress on that the greatest danger posed by the struggle would come "if lower level commanders, subordinate commanders were to choose sides."

In seeking to avoid such a clash, General

Grachev's task appears to have been eased by Mr. Yeltsin's success in maintaining the loyalty of the rapid-deployment military units located near Moscow.

Along with the Interior Ministry's special internal forces, known as the Dzerzhinsky Division, the army's Taman and Kantemir Guards, and the Tula Airborne Division serve as an effective palace guard. Western diplomats said that all would be likely to back Mr. Yeltsin in a crisis.

Mr. Yeltsin may also benefit from other steps he has taken to cultivate the military, two-thirds of whose officers supported him in a referendum on his performance last April. But Mr. Rutskoi and General Achalov, both veterans of the war in Afghanistan, could attract some disenchanted officers.

General Achalov has been outspoken in recent months in appealing to those angered at Russia's loss of superpower status and the treatment of its shrinking armed forces. In an interview published in last week's editions of the conservative newspaper Den, he described the Russian Army as having reached a "sorry state."

In that interview, he vowed that hard-liners would "turn to the army and to the forces of security" if Mr. Yeltsin and his supporters were to seek control of the government, and said: "I am sure we will be heard."

But although such appeals may still lead to dangerous defections, the army as a whole appears in no mood to intervene on either side of the conflict, the military experts here and in Washington said. With discipline crumbling and morale low, they said that commanders recognized that orders involving firing on Russian civilians might simply not be obeyed.

Senate Votes Aid To Russia

Backs Package Of \$2.5 Billion

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has bowed to President Bill Clinton's plea for prompt approval of \$2.5 billion in new aid to Russia and other former republics of the Soviet Union, passing the package by a lopsided bipartisan vote with hardly a whisper of dissension.

No senator challenged the appropriation on Thursday, and there was only passing mention of the political crisis in Moscow, touched off by President Boris N. Yeltsin's dissolution of parliament.

Several strings were attached to the measure, including provisions to cut off aid if Russia does not set and keep timetables for withdrawal of troops from Estonia and Latvia or if any of the republics violate the sovereignty of another republic.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, the chairman of the appropriations subcommittee for foreign operations, said he believed that the republics could comply with the conditions without "insurmountable problems."

The Russian aid was approved as part of the \$12.5 billion foreign aid appropriations bill for next year that was passed by a vote of 88 to 10. It goes to conference with the House, which earlier approved the same amount of aid but packaged it differently.

Mr. Leahy told reporters that he regarded the vote as an affirmation of Mr. Clinton's policy of supporting Mr. Yeltsin as the legitimate force for democracy and reform in Russia. He said he was surprised that it passed with so little debate, attributing the prompt passage to efforts by the administration and Senate leaders of both parties.

Mr. Leahy said that when he learned of the latest crisis in Moscow, "I had a real sinking feeling that it could start a debate that would sink everything." Instead, he said, the Senate saw the aid as important to reform and did not flinch.

The Senate also approved \$25 million for the West Bank and Gaza Strip and waived existing legal restrictions that curtail U.S. contributions to international organizations that help support the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Abkhazia Rebels Launch Offensive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TBILISI, Georgia — Abkhazian rebels battled Georgian defenders in the streets of the Black Sea city of Sukhumi on Friday after launching a major offensive.

The separatists, who have encircled Sukhumi, the regional capital of Abkhazia, rolled out their offensive early on Friday as government reinforcements pressed rebel units to the south to try to break the siege.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, quoted by national radio, said intense fighting was going on in the suburbs. He said that fierce fighting was also going on near Abzakhba, about 15 kilometers (10 miles) south of Sukhumi, involving separatists and Georgian Army forces from Ochamchira.

The defenders of Sukhumi are relying on reinforcements getting through from Ochamchira, which is 60 kilometers southeast of the regional capital. This would open up a vital land supply route along which they could bring in tanks, artillery and other heavy equipment to counter missile attacks by the rebels.

Peace talks on Georgia are to start in Geneva on Thursday. Eduard Brunner, a Swiss diplomat serving as special UN envoy for Georgia, plans to bring together representatives of the government and the separatists, UN officials said in Geneva and New York.

Earlier attempts to bring the talks to Geneva were stymied by difficulties in carrying out a cease-fire under a July 27 accord. Russia, which also has been mediating in the 13-month war, will be represented at the talks as well, the officials said.

The U.S. State Department condemned the separatist offensive on Friday and voiced support for the embattled Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

"The United States government strongly condemns the actions of the Abkhazian forces and calls upon them to halt their military offensive and to return to the cease-fire line established by the July 27th Sochi agreement," said the State Department spokesman, Michael McCurry.

(Reuters, AP)

RUSSIA: Yeltsin Troops Surround Parliament as Electricity Is Cut Off

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them crying and complaining of betrayal by parliamentary leaders as they did so, according to those who witnessed the scene. Some of the fighters insisted, however, that many weapons had not been handed in.

Mr. Rutskoi and some other leaders of the opposition, meanwhile, appeared eager to find a face-saving way out of the crisis.

"Everyone understands that to continue this way for more than a few days will be more than dangerous for the country," Andrei Fyodorov, a Rutskoi adviser, said during an interview inside the White House.

The chairman of the Constitutional Court, Valeri D. Zorkin, who has sided with the parliament, said the court would withdraw its ruling on the unconstitutionality of Mr. Yeltsin's decree if he would agree to simultaneous presidential and parliamentary elections.

Mr. Yeltsin has said he will stand for re-election six months after the parliamentary vote. But he has ruled out any compromise with what he considers the "former" parliament, a stand repeated by First Deputy Premier Vladimir F. Stuzhko on Friday.

Little of Mr. Rutskoi's news conference appeared on television, however. His longest air time came during a telephone interview broadcast on Ekho Moskvy, the same small radio station that brought Muscovite news of Mr. Yeltsin when he was besieged in the parliament building during the hard-line coup attempt two years ago.

Now it is Mr. Rutskoi who is held up in the parliament, with most phone lines cut off. The news director of Ekho Moskvy, Alexander Klimov, said he had spent

hours trying to get through to the vice president.

"Our philosophy is that we should give all sides the opportunity to speak," Mr. Klimov said.

Few other organs of the press share that philosophy. Most pro-Yeltsin newspapers make little more effort at balance than the anti-Yeltsin ones. The Wednesday headline on Kuranty, for example, was: "Elections Will Be, the Congress Will Go."

The upstart wire service Interfax has continued presenting news from both sides. But Itar-Tass, which as Tass reported whatever the Communist Party instructed in the old days, this week is obediently following the Kremlin line again.

At Russian Television, Mr. Prikhodko said that, under normal circumstances, his network provides air time for the opposition as well as the government. But Mr. Prikhodko said it would be irrespons-

ible to give air time under current tense conditions to "the outrageous opposition."

"They're urging people to take up arms," he said. "How can we give the floor to such people? Who's going to take responsibility for that?"

Alexei Pushkov, deputy editor in chief of the weekly Moscow News, which has criticized both sides in this crisis, said he sees the one-sided television coverage "as a move toward a kind of authoritarian rule."

He said he believes the coverage is in part dictated from above, but also reflects the natural bias of the television reporters and their fear of losing their jobs if they do not back Mr. Yeltsin sufficiently.

"It reflects Russian psychology," Mr. Pushkov said. "Once there is someone who says, 'I'm strong and I'm in charge,' people tend not to come in conflict with this person."

—FRED HIATT

Still, some analysts said he might eventually have to agree to simultaneous elections, perhaps in a deal negotiated with regional leaders.

Local legislators in Krasnodar, Rostov-on-Don and Ummurtyia rejected Mr. Yeltsin's decree as unconstitutional Friday. By refusing to pay taxes to Moscow or by refusing to hold elections, such regions could disrupt his plans more effectively than the legislators holding on in Moscow.

In an evening session of the parliament, deputies rejected an attempt to dismiss their speaker, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, a leader of the anti-Yeltsin forces. Mr. Rutskoi, speaking against the attempt, accused some deputies of trying "to flee in good time and to betray in good time," Reuters reported.

"It is a shame," he said. "Who is changing horses in midstream? We will be the laughing stock of the whole world."

Mr. Khasbulatov himself said the parliament would not defend itself by force. "Our weapons are the authority and force of the law," he said.

Several thousand special forces and police officers, meanwhile, strengthened their cordon around the parliament building, in an effort to prevent anyone but deputies and journalists from entering.

"We will tighten the circle around the White House and try to persuade those of them who call themselves 'defenders of the White House' to disperse," said Interior Minister Viktor F. Yerin. "Of course, there are people urging decisive action, but I don't think the time has come."

The government described the stepped-up security as in part a response to an incident Thursday night when armed men attacked the headquarters of the Commonwealth of Independent States armed forces. According to the police, a police captain, Valeri Svizdenko, 36, and a 64-year-old woman who looked out her window when she heard the commotion, Vera Malysheva, were both killed during the unsuccessful assault.

The police detained 10 people in connection with the attack. One of them, according to Mayor Yuri M. Lazhkov of Moscow, was a leader of the rightist Union of Officers, Colonel Stanislav Terekhov, 37.

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Israel Now Looks Hard at Syria

With Standing High, Rabin May Push for Pact

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Even as the Israeli parliament voted for the agreement on Palestinian self-rule this week, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his government were looking beyond it and scrutinizing the words of President Hafez Assad of Syria.

In a remarkably short period, Mr. Rabin has signed and won Knesset approval for a far-reaching agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which appears to enjoy solid if not overwhelming support at home.

If the deal holds and is successfully put into effect in the next few months, and if public support remains strong, the focus of Israeli diplomacy may return to the negotiations with Syria over the disputed Golan Heights, according to senior Israeli officials.

Immediately after the Palestinian accord, Mr. Rabin signaled that he wanted to go slow on the Syrian front to give Israelis a chance to digest the sudden developments with the Palestinians. Both Syria and Israel remain far from an agreement, and in recent days there has been an exchange of mutual recrimination over the PLO accord.

After a meeting in Cairo with President Hosni Mubarak of

Egypt, the Syrian president criticized the Palestinian-Israeli compact, saying it was a breach of Arab unity and full of holes.

Mr. Rabin, in interviews published Friday, also complained that Syria has shown him little desire for an agreement.

"We still don't have an answer if Syria wants peace," Mr. Rabin told the newspaper Ma'ariv. "They demand complete withdrawal, including uprooting of settlements" on the Golan.

"Syria is encouraging 10 rejectionist Palestinian parties," he added.

"Syria has prevented Lebanon from deploying the army in the south after Operation Accountability," the massive Israeli shelling of southern Lebanon in July. "Syria is preventing progress."

According to Israeli officials, Mr. Rabin asked Mr. Mubarak last week to transmit a similar private message to Mr. Assad.

But beyond the rhetoric, Israeli officials say there are other factors that point to a possible acceleration of the diplomacy with Syria.

One is public opinion in Israel. Polls have long shown a powerful national consensus against any territorial compromise on the Golan Heights, which Israel captured in the 1967 war. For a long time, Mr. Rabin and his Labor Party strate-

gists operated on the assumption that any peace treaty would be so fiercely resisted at home, that Mr. Rabin could only ask Israelis to swallow peace on one front at a time.

Some senior Israeli officials are arguing that, after a pause to get the Palestinian arrangements off the ground, Mr. Rabin has no better time to push for an agreement with Syria than while his standing is high. These officials say that Mr. Assad, while demanding a settlement on his own terms, may also feel the impetus to move ahead, having seen Yasser Arafat, the PLO chief, collect plaudits on the White House lawn and loans from the World Bank, while Syria remains isolated.

Moreover, these officials said, the United States seems prepared in the next few months to act as intermediary between Jerusalem and Damascus. Israel and Syria have been negotiating in Washington on a possible declaration of principles. Syria seeks full withdrawal from the Golan, but Israel has demanded a description of what kind of peace arrangements that Syria would offer in return.

Another factor influencing both sides is that the Palestinian-Israeli pact effectively broke the linkage between the various Arab parties negotiating with Israel. Mr. Assad has bitterly riled this development, saying that Mr. Arafat "ruined the Arab coordination," while Mr. Rabin has celebrated it as a major achievement.

Israeli Stabbed to Death

An Israeli farm worker was found stabbed to death on Friday outside Ramat Gan just hours before Israel shut down for the Yom Kippur fast, Reuters reported in Jerusalem.

He was the first Israeli killed since Israel and the PLO signed their peace accord Sept. 13. The police said Arabs opposed to the accord killed him.



A Palestinian being barred from Jerusalem as Israel sealed the occupied territories for Yom Kippur.

IVAN: Demjanjuk Story Moves to the Streets of Ohio

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return of Mr. Demjanjuk. "I saw what the Nazis did," said Mr. Feiser, 73. "This man is no part of this country."

Mr. Demjanjuk's neighbors for the most part have tried to ignore the protests, staying inside and staying silent. But occasionally one of them comes out and says the Demjanjuks were hardworking people and good Americans.

It is a neighborhood of auto workers and police officers, of firefighters and truck drivers. It is a place where people move to escape

big-city Cleveland, although not too far away from their jobs and the families left behind. The lawns are neat, houses shaded by trees. Now the residents want their neighborhood back.

Nancy Migielicz, whose husband used to work with Mr. Demjanjuk at a Ford plant, said she was glad her neighbor was coming home after seven years. "The people just have to trust the judges," she said. "If they say he's not guilty, then we have to trust them."

Other neighbors and acquaintances also came to his defense.

Jim McKee watched the protest from two blocks away. He said he had never met Mr. Demjanjuk but was impressed with his family for fighting so hard for his freedom.

"Everybody should have a family like that," he said. "There would be nobody hanging out on the corners, no rapes, no murders because everybody would be at home taking care of each other."

A car went by with a "Welcome Home, Mr. D" sign attached to the door. And as it passed, a protester held up a sign that read, "If not Ivan the Terrible, still a terrible Ivan."

Mandela Joins De Klerk in Asking An End to Sanctions

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York

Proclaiming that "the countdown to democracy in South Africa has begun," Nelson Mandela, the head of the African National Congress, called Friday for the lifting of all remaining economic sanctions against his country as its white-controlled government prepares for the transition to majority rule.

President Bill Clinton called for the removal of the remaining U.S. economic sanctions against South Africa and said Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown would lead a trade mission to that country. Reuters reported from Washington.

Mr. Mandela's call is expected to end a decades-old trend around the world toward curbing business dealings with South Africa in protest of the discriminatory racial policies its white minority government once followed.

Mr. Mandela made the appeal a day after South Africa's parliament adopted laws giving blacks their first say in the country's government and after President Frederik W. de Klerk paid the first visit by a South African leader to the UN.

The ANC leader made clear that he hoped the reversal of this trend would allow millions of dollars of new investment to flow into South Africa, whose economy is reeling in recession and high unemployment.

Mr. Mandela's call is also expected to lead to the repeal of a nonbinding General Assembly resolution adopted in 1992 urging governments, private banks, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund not to advance South Africa new credits. The squeeze has cramped Pretoria's ability to raise international loans.

Noting that millions of South Africans "have no food, no jobs, no homes," Mr. Mandela said South Africa needed "a massive injection of funds" to stop its recession from worsening, halt the spiraling rise in crime and violence that threatens to undermine its move toward democracy and prevent the country from becoming "another Somalia or a Bosnia."

Unaffected by the appeal to lift sanctions is the 1977 mandatory Security Council embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa.

Meeting in Nassau, the Bahamas, finance ministers of the 50 Commonwealth nations announced the immediate lifting of all trade, investment and financial sanctions that they have imposed against South Africa.

Mr. Mandela sought to reassure foreign investors in South Africa, saying they had nothing to fear from a black majority government. He emphasized that the ANC was no longer committed to nationalizing South Africa's mining industry.

Foreign investors would be allowed to repatriate profits and dividends, he said.

Mr. Mandela also appeared to confirm reports the ANC has been holding secret talks with far-right Afrikaners about the establishment of a semi-autonomous white homeland in South Africa.

"Although he called their fears 'baseless,' he acknowledged that they are 'real,'" The ANC, he said, must "address these fears realistically and seriously." While rejecting what he called "an ethnic solution," he said he could imagine a compromise based on "the basic demand of a people wanting a particular region in which to run their affairs."

The Afrikaners have been seeking about 16 percent of South Africa for themselves.

MARCOS: 18 Years in Prison

Continued from Page 1

Marcos. When her family brought home the corpse of the former president this month from Hawaii, where he died in 1989, only a few thousand supporters turned up in his northern homeland. The Marcoses had expected a million mourners.

None of the Marcos family were in court to hear Mrs. Marcos being convicted on two counts of corruption and sentenced to between 9 and 12 years on each. She was cleared of two other charges.

She was also banned from public office forever, presumably preventing her from reviving ambitions for the presidency for which she was an unsuccessful candidate in the last elections.

The verdicts were the first in more than 90 criminal and civil suits brought against Mrs. Marcos since the 1986 "people power" revolt.

Many Filipinos believe that Mrs.

Marcos's self-indulgence, typified by her avid purchases for diamonds, shoes and international shopping sprees, helped cause the uprising.

The government has accused the Marcoses of stealing up to \$5 billion from the economy during their 20-year rule.

She was convicted, along with a former transport minister, José Dans, of unlawfully leasing state property in 1982 to a medical foundation she headed under terms grossly unfair to the government. Mr. Dans received a similar sentence.

Mrs. Marcos said the foundation raised one billion pesos (\$35 million) to upgrade medical facilities for the poor. The court said the government lost up to \$445,000 in the 25-year contract.

Mrs. Marcos had pleaded not guilty but refused to put up a defense after her lawyers assured her that the prosecution case was weak.

The head of the government's Presidential Commission on Good Government, Magtanggol Gumundo, who is in charge of tracking down the Marcos wealth, said he hoped the conviction would convince Mrs. Marcos that she should return plundered assets.

Scores of loyalists chanting "Imelda not guilty!" mobbed Mrs. Marcos as she left the court to drive to church.

Earlier, they clashed briefly with a half a dozen anti-Marcos activists who carried a placard reading "Return the Stolen Wealth."

(Reuters, AP)

Finland Votes to Block A Fifth Nuclear Reactor

HELSINKI — Parliament voted, 107 to 90, on Friday against constructing a fifth nuclear reactor, which would have been one of the country's largest investment projects.

The center-right government, also split on the issue, voted in favor of the reactor in February.

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A Happy Olympic Choice

The Olympic competition to host the 27th modern Olympiad has ended with a happy choice — the spectacular city of Sydney in sports-crazed Australia. Equally important, the International Olympic Committee avoided a bad choice — Beijing — that would have mirrored the Games in years of controversy.

the world know about us," he said. But disability prevailed, spurred by the vigorous anti-Beijing campaigning of human rights organizations, and backed by protests from the U.S. Congress and the European Parliament.

An Extraordinary Proposal

It was a powerful speech President Bill Clinton gave Wednesday. He framed the issues and held them up for inspection the way a president should on such an occasion. He is dead right on the main point. America's present health care system, for all its virtues, leaves too many people out, is wildly inefficient and has become a drain and burden the society can no longer bear.

in which he would finance universal coverage. Not everyone believes in the circular proposition, a program so virtuous that it would even pay part of its own cost. The president stoutly defended the notion, insisting the savings are there to be had. We'll see.

Labor Misses the Point

It is not Ross Perot but the American labor movement that is the central force in the campaign to kill the North American Free Trade Agreement. Mr. Perot has little following in Congress, but the unions have been working furiously to line up their friends and campaign beneficiaries against the agreement.

feet as corporations go through vast reorganizations and layoffs to push efficiency up. Robert Reich, the secretary of labor, spoke to that when he said to the same committee: "NAFTA, I believe, is a very, very tiny element with regard to a huge tide of change that is sweeping over America."

Other Comment

Health Care: Details, Please
What this ambitious president is talking on is the most sweeping reform since the New Deal. It could also prove to be the biggest flop since the Edsel.

One key principle cited in the president's speech Wednesday that needs far greater thought and debate is quality of care. So much of what goes on at a doctor's office is subtle. Let's hear more about the likely sacrifice in store for the middle-class well-insured family that will find choices more limited and direct costs higher than before; and the inevitable pressures that may pit quality against cost.

A Broader U.S. Vision, or a Setting of Limits?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration bravely set out this week to fend off isolationism and champion engagement. But the speeches some of its top officials gave to promote the international cause indicated just how rocky and uphill the path actually is.

the idea of multilateralism, the institution of the United Nations. From extolling the virtues of multilateralism, as one observer put it, the United States has retreated to defining its limits. The administration's focus is no longer to widen its UN options and increase the U.S. role in international peacekeeping and peacemaking. It is to demonstrate first of all to a nervous American electorate that Washington can avoid entrapment in Somalia and Bosnia and can otherwise keep itself from going casually, naively and perilously down the UN road.

The Fissures In Russia Run Deep

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A new parliamentary election in Russia in December, as demanded by Boris Yeltsin, and a new presidential election as well, which Mr. Yeltsin has conceded to his rivals, will clarify Russia's political situation without solving it.

Applause, If They Can Pull It Off

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Once in a rare while we hear passion in a president's speech. I heard it on June 11, 1993, when President Clinton's speech against racial discrimination was there again in President Bill Clinton's speech on health care.



Let Them Be Healed Without Charity

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — I had doubts about the Clinton health plan — too complicated, too much new bureaucracy, and where was the money to come from? So I went off to a hospital to visit the expert who means most to me.

condition people used to some money often cannot grasp. The hospital listed a prominent surgeon as assigned to the case, pro bono. But he saw the boy only on rounds every now and then. Every time, he had to be reminded by the bed chart or a nurse who the boy was. The boy noticed that, every time.

was that word in the records and the faraway word when the surgeon picked up the bed clipboard. Sitting at his bedside, I said to the boy: "The president of the U.S. just put out a new health plan. It mandates doctor and hospital insurance for everybody — upper class, middle, workers, and people with no money."

Clinton has persuaded his country that health care, like police protection and education, is a right.

It will cost business and many taxpayers more money. Some jobs may be lost and the deficit increased. So what do you think? Well, this is just anecdotal. But the anecdotes we happen to live through add up to our lives. Certainly the story of that boy shaped me, because of course I was he and still am.

Then He Gave the Israeli a High Five

By John Wallach

WASHINGTON — This summer I saw a miracle. So did the 46 Arab and Israeli boys, 11 to 14 years old, invited by President Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton to attend the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian peace accord at the White House.

tated the drawing. But when the drawings were exchanged and given to the entire group, Elad, an Israeli, exclaimed: "The people that carried that symbol — they killed my family!"

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Monument to Joan
PARIS — An important and touching ceremony took place yesterday [Sept. 23] close to the German border. A new monument was unveiled in honor of Joan of Arc, la bonne Lorraine. At the ceremony, the Bishop of Verdun delivered himself of the high-flown sentiment: "I am the Bishop of the frontier, and when I hear the roar of the cannon or the blast of the bugle, I think of Joan of Arc, who was the incarnation of the greatness of her country."

growing unpopularity which has befallen her on account of her almost overt pro-German tendencies, is, it is said, soon to abdicate in favor of her sister. Of course the latter, while supposed to rule, would allow the country to be governed in fact by her prince consort, and the Grand Duchy would thus become a complete "branch office" of Germany.

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Australia Republicans Lifted

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The awarding of the 2000 Summer Olympics to Sydney is likely to accelerate plans by the Labor government to make Australia a republic.

A surge of national pride and a desire by most Australians to cut the last constitutional tie to Britain make it probable that Prime Minister Paul Keating will hasten the republican timetable by several years, analysts said.

Mr. Keating had originally set a target date of 2001 to replace the British monarch with an Australian head of state, while remaining in the Commonwealth.

The awarding of the Olympics will give impetus to the government's plan because "the republican issue is closely tied up with national identity and pride," said Helen Hill, a lecturer in sociology at Victoria University in Melbourne.

Unless the timetable is brought forward, the Sydney Games would clash with Australian republican objectives, because Olympic protocol demands that the head of state — Queen Elizabeth II at present — open the event.

To have Queen Elizabeth in attendance as our head of state would send a message to the world, and most importantly to the people of Australia, that we cannot stage the Olympics without importing our ceremonial leader from a distant country to give legitimacy to our endeavors," said Thomas Kenally, a Booker Prize-winning novelist who is a prominent member of the Australian Republican Movement.

Ironically, an analysis of the voting by members of the International Olympic Committee in Monte Carlo on Thursday suggests that Princess Anne, the queen's daughter, and other members of the British delegation helped give victory to Sydney over its closest rival, Beijing, by switching their votes to the Australian city when Manchester was eliminated. Sydney beat Beijing by only two votes in the final round of polling.

Although not directly saying that the result would help his push for a republic, Mr. Keating said in Monte Carlo that it showed that Australia stood as a country in its own right. "We can travel on our own under our own steam," he added.

Australian monarchists, however, put a completely different interpretation on Sydney's successful bid, saying it was a sign that current political and constitutional structures were respected and should be left alone.

In a meeting with the queen at her Balmoral country estate in Scotland last weekend, Mr. Keating said he wanted to end her role as Australia's head of state if Australians decided in a referendum to become a republic.

In a statement afterward, he said he had explained to the queen that despite "deep respect and warm affection," there was a growing feeling that Australians should be able to elect their own president.

In a statement afterward, he said he had explained to the queen that despite "deep respect and warm affection," there was a growing feeling that Australians should be able to elect their own president.

A poll last month showed that 62 percent of Australians favored a republic and 34 percent opposed it.



Sihanouk leaving the Royal Palace after signing the constitution, followed by his consort, Monique.

Sihanouk Signs Constitution and Returns as King

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

PHNOM PENH — In a ceremony steeped in centuries of royal ritual, Norodom Sihanouk resumed his reign as king of Cambodia on Friday, 52 years after he first ascended to the throne.

The ailing Sihanouk, who turns 71 next month, was unanimously elected by a seven-man Throne Council to be the country's monarch with limited powers under a new constitution that he signed Friday morning.

In a letter to King Sihanouk, President Bill Clinton immediately recognized what he called "the new democratically elected government of Cambodia," which has yet to be formed. "I congratulate you and the Cambodian people on your wisdom and courageous sacrifices on behalf of peace, democracy and national unity," Mr. Clinton said.

Speaking from a balcony in front of his palace after signing the charter that restored Cambodia's monarchy, Sihanouk vowed to be a king who reigns but does not govern, and is the "number-one guarantor of the popular will."

After two decades of bloodshed and upheaval, Cambodia will again become "an oasis of peace" and take its place "among the most authentically democratic countries in the world," he said. He promised his subjects that he would "protect you, defend you and serve you."

With his investiture as king in the Throne Hall of the Royal Palace, King Sihanouk has come full circle in an odyssey that marks him as one of the great survivors of modern Asian politics.

Placed on the throne in 1941 at age 19 by Cambodia's French colonial patrons, King Sihanouk ruled for 14 years before abdicating in favor of his father and taking the title of prince in 1955. He abrogated the monarchy when his father died in 1960, continuing as chief of state until he was overthrown by a U.S.-backed government in 1970.

He then joined forces with the radical Khmer Rouge guerrillas, only to become a prisoner in his palace during their brutal rule from 1975 to 1979. He returned to Phnom Penh in November 1979 under a UN-sponsored peace accord and was named head of state, but spent most of his time since then in China and North Korea.

The resumption of his reign also marks the end of the 18-month mandate of Cambodia's UN peace-keeping mission.

Sihanouk has vowed to serve as king "without any remuneration" from Cambodian coffers. In a communique on Wednesday, he indicated that he would continue to receive stipends of \$300,000 a year from China and nearly \$800,000 a year from Japan, as well as the use of an airplane provided by North Korea. He said there were "no conditions attached."

In the same communique, he said he would return to Beijing on Wednesday for surgery to remove a tumor close to his prostate.

The Throne Council that elected him consists of King Sihanouk's son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Hun Sen, the Vietnamese-installed former prime minister, three senior members of the newly elected National Assembly and two Buddhist monks. Ranariddh is to become first prime minister in the new government and Mr. Hun Sen is to be second prime minister.

Sihanouk's wife, Monique, was also invested as queen on Friday.

CHINA: Beijing Plays Down Failure of Olympic Bid

Continued from Page 1

1997, pushing the Olympics editorial to a much lesser spot.

In the address, Mr. Deng bluntly warned the prime minister at the time, Margaret Thatcher, that if disturbances occurred in the capital enclave before 1997, China might take Hong Kong back before then. The reprint added nothing new, suggesting that its prominent display and harsh tone were deliberately chosen because China had lost the bid.

Beijing's failure in the Olympics bid may lead some of China's leaders to conclude that improvements

in the nation's human rights record may be a more important factor in their search for international legitimacy than they had realized, analysts said.

Although Beijing has released more political dissidents in the last few years, thousands more remain in prison. According to the Tibet Information Network, Chinese authorities in Tibet have arrested 119 Tibetans this year. That brings the total number of political prisoners detained in the remote Himalayan region to more than 400.

But more than anything else, the Beijing leadership has steadfastly refused to apologize for the crackdown on the Tiananmen Square democracy movement.

Indeed, the person named as chairman of the Beijing Olympic bid committee and who was among the leading officials of the Chinese delegation to Monaco was Chen Xitong. As Beijing's hard-line mayor during the 1989 events, he supported a harsh crackdown on the democracy demonstrators.

Referring to Mr. Chen, a Western diplomat said he did not want Beijing to win the bid "because I felt the wrong people would get the credit."

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The New Look at MOMA Is a Visual Polyphony

By Michael Kimmelman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The players are the same, but the lineup is different. The new installation of the Museum of Modern Art's permanent collection of paintings and sculpture is more a gloss on the familiar than a wholesale change.

Purists may see even this as corrupting a story leany and beautifully and, on its own terms, coherently told. Revisionists who for decades have been questioning the seamless history of the 20th-century art as the Modern portrayed it may complain that it doesn't go far enough.

Realists will recognize the installation for what it is: a prudent, serious, often provocative, overdue self-examination of the richest and by far the most influential presentation of 20th-century art in the world, one that has come to define the canon of modernism.

The reinstallation is certainly messier, less elegant and harder to follow. But after all, the history of art was not as neat as the museum had suggested. What had been a single arc in the galleries now becomes a polyphony; Italy, Russia and Germany join France as major forces in the history of the early century.

Movements like Constructivism get their due. And the presentation adheres much more strictly to chronology. Artistic voices from the same moment now clash, in a way often true to the rancorous spirit of their times than the old installation was.

The installation is prudent, serious, often provocative, and overdue.

Kirk Varnedoe, head of the museum's department of painting and sculpture, has been working on this reinstallation since the close in January of the Matisse exhibition, which filled the painting and sculpture galleries.

To understand the changes he has made, you must recall what came before: the account of modern art that Varnedoe's predecessor, William Rubin, provided, which in its essentials extended and refined the legacy of the Modern's great founding director, Alfred H. Barr Jr.

The museum began the story of modernism by tracing a path straight from Cézanne and Post-Impressionism to Picasso and Léger in the 1920s, a trajectory that barely strayed from Paris and established Cubism as the century's core narrative.

Only then did the installation backtrack chronologically to Expressionism, Futurism, Constructivism and de Stijl, movements outside France and therefore subtler, all the more so, in the cramped and uncomfortable galleries to which they were assigned.

The reinstallation begins pretty much the same way, with Cézanne's "Bather" still presiding over the entrance, succeeded by Post-Impressionist paintings (and a pair of extraordinary Soviet drawings), culminating in a crowded room of early Matisse, Derain and Picasso's "Demoiselles d'Avignon," moved a gallery forward from where it had been.

A nice touch: You can stand before Cézanne's "Bather" in the first gallery and see Matisse's

related "Male Model" in the last, and only when you arrive in that final gallery and turn a corner do you confront "Les Femmes d'Alger," a physical expression of the turning point in 20th-century art that the painting is meant to represent.

The first big changes to the installation come in the next galleries. After a room of early Cubism is one for Expressionism, followed by another for Futurism, Chagall, Kupka, Kandinsky, Léger, Robert Delaunay: a dizzying group from around Europe during the years before the first World War.

Here is an instance where the installation, unlike the old one, tries painstakingly to be faithful to real time, to the fact that works as different as Boccioni's "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space," Chagall's "I and the Village" and Delaunay's "Simultaneous Contrasts: Sun and Moon" were completed within a few years of one another.

Next comes a more jarring change, a suite of de Chirico, pushed nearly a dozen galleries forward from where they had hung. Although the chronology is right, the result isn't. After so much buoyant prewar art, these darkening images of vacant cityscapes are intended to suggest how the war dimmed Europe's spirit.

But de Chirico, of all artists, becomes only the second one after Cézanne to have a room of his own in the reinstallation.

The next gallery is the most provocative yet, mixing Duchamp and the Dadaists with Picasso's contemporaneous Cubist collages, constructions and paintings.

Beyond formal similarities, the message Varnedoe is sending is clear: Duchamp deserves more prominence, and Dada rivals Cubism as a force in the century. Just as Picasso becomes a leitmotif in the reinstallation, so does Duchamp, popping up again, even more unexpectedly, in a gallery with Brancusi's sculptures.

The Dadaists return, too, after the Brancusi, where Hannah Hoch, Kurt Schwitters, George Grosz and Johannes Baeder join Klea.

More straightforward is the change involving Russian Constructivism, relegated to a stairwell in the old installation. It occupies a whole gallery now, as it should. The Modern is still the Modern: Klucis follows Mondrian and van Doesburg, whose works are in the previous room, and Rodchenko's "Oval Hanging Construction No. 12" is seen against the backdrop of Duchamp's "Bicycle Wheel" two galleries away.

But with photographs, propaganda literature and architectural models, as well as paintings, the new gallery strives to show Constructivism's social and political side, not just its formal one.

Something else new comes at the end of the second floor. Galleries once devoted to Miró and Surrealism have been given to the drawings department (a drop-dead selection of works from his collection has been hung). The shuffle squeezes Miró and Surrealism into rooms where 1930s Picasso, Dada and de Chirico had been.

But the more important change comes in the last gallery on the second floor, where the Mexicans Siqueiros, Tamayo and Orozco are cheek by jowl with Pollock and Beckmann: a stretch intellectually, but an intriguing one.



Roy Lichtenstein in his Southampton, New York, studio, preparing for the Guggenheim retrospective of his work.

Lichtenstein, Still Reinventing Pop Art

By Vicki Goldberg
New York Times Service

SOUTHAMPTON, New York — In the early '60s, when Pop Art first raised a Campbell soup can in a toast to Mickey Mouse, critics were appalled, denouncing the movement as everything from "profound cowardice" to a "pinheaded and contemptible style."

Leading Abstract Expressionists like Robert Motherwell and Mark Rothko resigned from the Sidney Janis Gallery when Janis mounted a large Pop show in 1962. Still, Pop caught on faster than any movement ever had, and something unprecedented happened: those low-life bohemians called artists were elevated to stardom. Take Roy Lichtenstein. His first one-man show of Pop paintings at Leo Castelli in 1962 sold out before it opened. (So much for critics.) He had a mini-retrospective in Pasadena, California, five years later and a more comprehensive one in 1969 at the Guggenheim. In fact, ever since 1962 Lichtenstein, who will be 70 next month, has had work on view somewhere. Castelli's list of his one-man and group shows comes to 41 pages.

Starting on Oct. 8 the Guggenheim adds a

retrospective of more than 130 of his paintings and sculptures, from "Look Mickey" of 1961 to the "Large Interior With Three Reflections," still wet when this article was written. The show, accompanied by a huge catalogue, was organized by Diane Waldman, the curator responsible for the 1969 retrospective.

One of the pioneers of Pop Art, Lichtenstein — still busy reinventing the style on a summer's afternoon in Southampton — has helped keep Pop alive and vital with a series of refinements, experiments, and subversive philosophical takes on modern art and life.

Nan Rosenthal, consultant on 20th-century art at the Metropolitan, marvels at his continuing invention: "The level of quality that he has sustained in his work over 32 years is simply astonishing."

In 1962, Lichtenstein's versions of comic books, bubble-gum-wrappers and resort advertisements bewildered many art lovers raised on Cubism and Jackson Pollock. The artist himself said in 1963 that "it was hard to get a painting that was despicable enough so that no one would hang it — everybody was hanging everything. . . . The one thing everyone hated was commercial art; apparently they didn't hate that enough, either."

Everyone was hanging everything — Robert Rauschenberg had already inserted tires, bedspreads, stuffed goats, even snippets of comic strips, into art. But Roy Lichtenstein brought commercial art, the one art form no one thought was really art, up front and made it the sole subject of his paintings. At that very moment, Andy Warhol and James Rosenquist, entirely unaware of each other, were doing the same. After Pollock and de Kooning, this smelled like revolution.

Dorothy Selberling, who wrote a rather favorable article about Lichtenstein in Life in 1964, when she was the magazine's art editor, says today she was as puzzled by the artist as by his art.

"He was very shy," she says, "very low key. He seemed almost scholarly. He didn't look like any kind of revolutionary at all."

He still doesn't. Slightly reserved but engaging, he is as mild, accommodating and apparently unconflicted as Mr. Rogers. Thin, gentle, soft-spoken and casually dressed, with his gray hair pulled back in an unimpressive ponytail, he has a calmly deliberate manner, the air of someone often pleased, and a self-deprecating sense of humor.

John Eden, an ophthalmologist who has

been his friend and tennis partner for 20 years, says the artist takes his work very seriously but describes their game as "the healer vs. the purveyor of useless baubles for the rich."

His paintings spoof the postmodern readiness to gobble up art history and spit it out again. Some of them sneak Lichtensteins into their polished, sardonic, and crafty catalogues of art history and dubious chic. Asked what he thinks about post-modernism, the artist hesitates a while, then laughs quietly and says, "I'm trying to avoid answering that."

Lichtenstein works diligently from 10 to 6, seven days a week most weeks, with breaks for lunch and tennis. He reads about particle physics and genetics almost exclusively. No Sturm, no Drang, no evidence of either anxiety or self-importance.

Outside the door of his Southampton home is a small plaque that used to say "Chien lunaticus," but the chien died, and someone crossed out that word. Inside the house, all is perfectly sane — with the possible exception of the owner's paintings, and they are only lunatic like a fox.

After closing on Jan. 16, the show will travel to Los Angeles and Montreal.

BOOKS

BODY AND SOUL
By Frank Conroy. 450 pages. \$24.95. Houghton Mifflin/Seymour Lawrence.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

OSCAR WILDE once observed that "the public is wonderfully tolerant; it forgives everything but genius." Yet the plot of Frank Conroy's irresistible new book suggests quite the opposite. A rich

novel of development with the somewhat familiar title "Body and Soul," it shows that the world can be wonderfully forgiving of genius, so forgiving as to prove a handicap.

From earliest childhood, Claude Rawlings's gift for music is recognized and rewarded. Though he spends most of his days dreamily roaming his Upper East Side neighborhood while his unmarried mother drives a taxi, his budding interest in the piano attracts the patronage of a local music-store owner, Aaron Weisfeld.

Weisfeld steers Claude to the

right teachers, who help him develop skills that lead to a job as an accompanist to the child of a Park Avenue family.

Claude's exposure to wealth prompts him to apply successfully for a scholarship to an exclusive private school, which leads to admission to a prestigious college, where he meets a rich woman whom he marries after they graduate. His fame as a pianist spreads, and he even begins to compose music. But in a reversal of his mounting good fortune, he wins no mount-

When he complains about this lack of success, one of his former teachers tells him: "You should understand that only so much can come in the form of gifts. Gifts can take you only so far. Eventually we are thrown back on ourselves. It's a cliché, but it's true."

And then, almost providentially, Claude's life comes apart. His marriage founders and his creativity dries up. He feels a sense of fraudulence common to artists, worsened by his never having learned who his father is. Then through a wonderfully inventive complication, he inherits the Third Avenue building that houses Aaron Weisfeld's music store, and he ends up holding out against a real-estate developer determined to demolish his building and put up a block-wide high-rise. As the wrecking ball crashes against a nearby structure, causing an E-flat silver bell over the door of his store to ring faintly, Claude finds his inspiration.

"At the precise instant of the crash, followed a split second later by the bell, he hallucinated the full sound of an orchestra and a piano playing two chords in succession, the first chord dissonant and the second consonant. The hallucination was clear and precise, complete in every musical detail, which he instantly memorized." He begins to compose a concerto, the double meaning of which word is "to join together, to work in concert, but also, from the Latin, to fight, or to contend." For Claude, "the E-flat silver bell represented the solo instrument (piano) engaged in a battle for survival with the more powerful sounds of demolition representing the orchestra." Needless to add, the concerto proves a crowning success.

It is tempting to read from this some message about Conroy's own artistic output. It has taken him 26 years to publish just three books; the first a finely written memoir of growing up, "Stop-Time" (1967); the second a somewhat thin, sketchy collection of stories, "Mid-air" (1985), and now this remarkable outpouring of compulsive storytelling.

Conroy has written an apparently traditional story, full of rich characters and tricky twists, drawing (sometimes outrageously) on popular devices of storytelling. "Body and Soul" may be old-fashioned — realistic, eventful, almost Victorian in its obsession with class and paternity — but it is always aware of its being so. That its title is the same as the 1947 John Garfield movie about a champion boxer, which young Claude could have seen during his dreamlike stage, is probably no coincidence. And at the heart of the novel lies a forceful defense of such appropriation of popular art.



BILL MOYERS, TELEVISION JOURNALIST

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Herald Tribune

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Restored Giambologna in Washington

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — For years, it was perched way up high, in a niche over a stairway in the U.S. Embassy in the Palazzo Margherita in Rome. Dust and grime had settled into its pores and those who saw it were too far away to notice the sweetness of the smile or the sensuous curve of the back.

Now the Cesarmi Venus, a marble nude by the 16th-century Medici court sculptor Giambologna, is getting its moment in the light. It goes on display Sunday in the National Gallery of Art after months of restoration.

In the center of a large, airy gallery, it now glows — a delicate, smaller-than-life goddess, nonchalantly drying herself after a bath. Its surface, once soiled by centuries-old bird droppings and rust, is now milky white.

The statue is one of the last efforts of the Flemish-born sculptor, who went to Italy for training and never returned.

Since Giambologna carved it in the 1590s, it has been dropped and broken and passed from owner to owner. A 17th-century restoration after its fall left her right calf permanently discolored and an iron rod harshly piercing one buttock to keep her standing. The rod remains, but it is otherwise patched up.

Giambologna made the Venus as a gift from his Florentine patron, Grand Duke Francesco de' Medici, to the head of another powerful family, the Cesarmis. Giangioianni Cesarmi put it in the garden of the Cesarmi palace in Rome, where it stayed for 40 years.

It was much admired in Rome. So much so that, according to a 1688 history, it was stolen during the night by thieves who used a crane

meant for carrying soldiers over battlements in war. The Cesarmi got it back, but in 1622 the grandson of the original owner sold the family sculpture to Cardinal Ludovico Ludovisi, the nephew of Pope Gregory XV.

Ludovisi installed the Venus in his grand family villa. And there it stayed, even after the Ludovisi sold off all the surrounding land at the end of the 19th century.

It was placed in the new Palazzo Margherita in 1890, in a special niche made for it above the grand staircase. And there it remained, even after the U.S. government bought the building for its embassy in 1946. It is likely to return there after the exhibit, which ends Jan. 17.

Before the Venus was cleaned, it was hard to see its finer points, says Shelby Sturman, the gallery's conservator. "Somebody was joking early that this is truly Venus after the bath," she said.

ENNEAD... By John Greenman

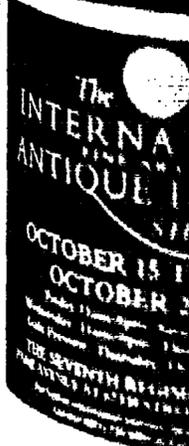
ACROSS	DOWN
1 Tesserae	1 File-folder extensions
6 Craton's rival	2 Brainchild
9 — we forget	3 Mused Ode role
13 It's held in a hold	4 Nightfall to birds
15 Leave-taking	5 Jewish ritual but
19 Classical beginner	6 Remove a care or a growth
20 Whiffles	7 Copied Ozawa
21 Of feathery fauna	8 Freelancer's income-tax form
22 Feel great joy	9 Hillary Clinton, for one
23 Hanger material	10 Coined syllables
24 From A to Z, e.g.	11 Actress Allgood
27 — Juan Hill	12 Deuces better
28 Mag. sales	13 "Gig" star's kin
29 Neophyte officer	14 Jack Lemmon film: 1972
32 Picasso prop	15 Orange-seat source
33 Show-box ltr.	16 Security deposit
34 "King"	17 Elgar's flat
35 All the way	18 City S of Moscow
41 In a foolish manner	19 Afternoon after
45 Bern's river	20 Quinquageme from distant
46 Play Stonon says	21 Ophi's Mafelind
47 Craggy crest	22 All dolled up
48 Fairway gizmo	23 Miscellaneous
49 Sisters of Charity, e.g.	24 Gendo's high
51 Ars gratia	25 Indonesian isles
52 "I've Got" in Salomazoo"	26 Jose Ferrer film: 1963
53 Henslow's Lady Ashley	27 First season discovered
54 Tilled	28 Cable initials
55 Actress Ryan	29 Mrs. Donahue statesman
56 100 square meters	30 Slopes transport
57 Epoch	31 Wood
58 Radix neighbor	32 "... it — it is in heaven": Matt. 6:10
	33 Argyle, e.g.
	34 They "by men's souls": Faute
	35 Blaspheme
	36 Tpk. mail station
	37 Shown on TV
	38 Eleven has two
	39 Syst. of laws
	40 Tilled
	41 Actress Ryan
	42 100 square meters
	43 Epoch
	44 Radix neighbor

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 18-19

ACROSS: 1 Tesserae; 6 Craton's rival; 9 — we forget; 13 It's held in a hold; 15 Leave-taking; 19 Classical beginner; 20 Whiffles; 21 Of feathery fauna; 22 Feel great joy; 23 Hanger material; 24 From A to Z, e.g.; 27 — Juan Hill; 28 Mag. sales; 29 Neophyte officer; 32 Picasso prop; 33 Show-box ltr.; 34 "King"; 35 All the way; 41 In a foolish manner; 45 Bern's river; 46 Play Stonon says; 47 Craggy crest; 48 Fairway gizmo; 49 Sisters of Charity, e.g.; 51 Ars gratia; 52 "I've Got" in Salomazoo"; 53 Henslow's Lady Ashley; 54 Tilled; 55 Actress Ryan; 56 100 square meters; 57 Epoch; 58 Radix neighbor.

DOWN: 1 File-folder extensions; 2 Brainchild; 3 Mused Ode role; 4 Nightfall to birds; 5 Jewish ritual but; 6 Remove a care or a growth; 7 Copied Ozawa; 8 Freelancer's income-tax form; 9 Hillary Clinton, for one; 10 Coined syllables; 11 Actress Allgood; 12 Deuces better; 13 "Gig" star's kin; 14 Jack Lemmon film: 1972; 15 Orange-seat source; 16 Security deposit; 17 Elgar's flat; 18 City S of Moscow; 19 Afternoon after; 20 Quinquageme from distant; 21 Ophi's Mafelind; 22 All dolled up; 23 Miscellaneous; 24 Gendo's high; 25 Indonesian isles; 26 Jose Ferrer film: 1963; 27 First season discovered; 28 Cable initials; 29 Mrs. Donahue statesman; 30 Slopes transport; 31 Wood; 32 "... it — it is in heaven": Matt. 6:10; 33 Argyle, e.g.; 34 They "by men's souls": Faute; 35 Blaspheme; 36 Tpk. mail station; 37 Shown on TV; 38 Eleven has two; 39 Syst. of laws; 40 Tilled; 41 Actress Ryan; 42 100 square meters; 43 Epoch; 44 Radix neighbor.

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Modern Artists 'Before Media'

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

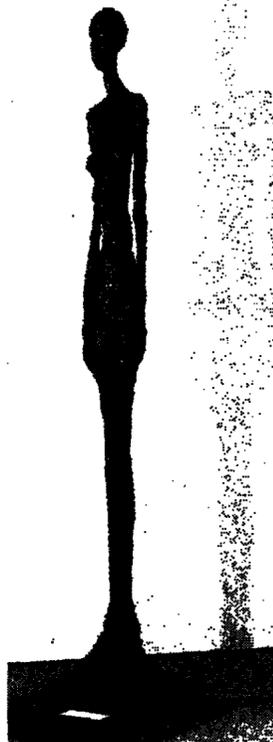
PARIS — France's National Museum of Modern Art has acquired more than 6,000 works by 20th-century artists since its foundation shortly after the end of World War II.

Ranging from the Balhaus or Alberto Giacometti at one end of the building, to Hantai and Martin Barré at the other, this old-boys' show also suggests the agonizing dilemmas facing any curator, who cannot be content to relate to any work on its merits alone but is obliged to accept many on the assumption that such works are somehow "objectively relevant."

The result, as might be expected, is something of a crazy quilt which at least has the merit of acknowledging the importance of artists who have remained indifferent to media coverage while producing works of authentic poetic merit (Henri Michaux, Joan Mitchell, Zoran Music, Balhaus, Pierre Bettecourt and others).

None can hope for more than token representation, and such a show inevitably calls to mind a ceremony in which the relics of various saints are borne processionally through the town.

Work is placed here in the company of artists such as Gaston Chassaac and even Alexander Calder (represented by one large gouache).



Giacometti's "Femme Debout II," 1959-60.

One may legitimately wonder if this is really an artist's business, or whether he had not better attend to settling a more intimate account with the world, as did Michaux.

nonstandard Rorschach test, allow the viewer to read into them whatever the tension of the lines and blots may suggest to him.

Another singular artist, Bettecourt, is represented by a single small assemblage of butterfly wings. It is worth remembering that it was Bettecourt who originally suggested the use of this medium to Dubuffet.

All French line of abstract artists with religious overtones, recently enjoyed a retrospective at the Grand Palais and is represented here by one of his more effective paintings, a triptych with a predella whose central panel suggests a Holy Face.

An eloquent contrast to this is provided by another triptych, this one by Joan Mitchell, a powerful American artist who lived in France and died this year.

Francis Morellet, a French artist who uses chance in deciding how to assemble the straight lines of his geometric work, occasionally manages to make a point in terms of optical theory.

Pierre Alechinsky, Asger Jorn, Paul Rebeyrolle, Jean-Paul Riopelle, Bram van Velde, Pol Bury, Olivier Debré, Hans Hartung and Pierre Soulages are among the other artists chosen for this show, which though not entirely satisfactory, does have some excellent parts.



Ker-Xavier Roussel's "La terrasse des Tuileries," circa 1898.

Nabis: When the World Changed

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — About a century ago, the Western perception of the visible world underwent the most dramatic change since the end of the so-called Dark Ages in the seventh century.

It was an extraordinary transformation, which paved the way for Abstractionism and contemporary

aesthetics. At the heart of it was the art of the Nabis, on view at the Grand Palais until Jan. 3.

Had the explicit purpose of the show been to tell that story, it would not be nearly as convincing as it actually is. As one walks through such blandly conventional sections as "decorative elements," "landscapes" or "small formats," which at times come close to a confusing jumble, the trend comes across forcefully.

It almost began as an accident. Had a young artist trained at the Academie Julian as a painter of painstakingly naturalistic scenes not taken a summer vacation in Brittany, things might have been different. Paul Sérusier was 24 when he arrived at Concarneau in August 1888 to join his family.

Gauguin, who was unwell and about to leave, did not have much time. He took Sérusier on a walk through a forest on a hillside a few minutes away from the inn where they both had their lodgings. As they stood on the banks of the Aven River, Gauguin asked rhetorically: "How do you see these trees? They are yellow. Well! Put some yellow in. The shadow looks rather blue; do it in pure ultramarine. The red leaves? Take vermilion."

The story was later recounted by Sérusier's fellow-Nabi painter Maurice Denis who, in 1890, put its message into words: "Remember that a painting, before it is seen as a warhorse, a woman in the nude or any anecdotal scene, is a flat surface covered with colors arranged in some order."

The picture that Sérusier painted that day, later dubbed "The Talisman," follows Gauguin's advice and fits the definition given by Denis. Except for a tiny blue root, the eye only makes out patches of strong colors, with lots of yellow and some vermilion.

Perhaps it was unfinished. But it was kept as such and soon revered in the group as a model. The astounding "Tales de Solaï" that Denis did in October 1890 is an even bolder offshoot.

Only the tiny robed character, standing in the middle of a pool of solid red, can be claimed to be figurative. The large irregular red patch dovetails, in jigsaw puzzle fashion, with a patch of dark orange in the foreground, and a tur-

quoise piece in the distance. The blackish green drape hemmed with a light brown line in which the turquoise is encoined presumably renders tree leaves. Ursula Penzsch-Kamshani, who put the show together with Claire Fribes-Thory, a chief curator at the Musée d'Orsay, writes that the palette "heralds" Fauvism. One could argue that it goes far beyond. Fribes-Thory, or not, it is within inches of Abstractionism. A phenomenal leap had been made.

Experiments carried out in minuscule sizes alone would not be sufficient evidence of a 180-degree turnaround. The more elaborate paintings produced around the same time by Pierre Bonnard, Edouard Vuillard, Maurice Denis, and Ker-Xavier Roussel, to mention but the giants in the Nabis



Vuillard: Self-portrait.

movement, point to a similar earth-shaking shift of focus.

"L'Éléante," a sketch done by Vuillard in 1891, is entirely figurative and yet it is hard to pay attention to the subject as such — the elongated silhouette of a woman pushing a door open.

The picture is all about color balance and geometrical form. Of the body, the viewer's eye only notices the mass of fluffy pink above the long black rectangle of the skirt. To the right, two vertical bars of deep ochre-orange isolated by a wedge of strident yellow equal the feminine figure in importance. They rest on a reddish block, its streaks giving it a horizontal orientation. The human presence is an accessory to the setting.

Nor was such a metamorphosis confined to small sketches. Bonnard's "Le Peignoir" is a full-blown 60-inch painting done as one of two decorative panels. A woman in a morning wrap, filling the elongated frame, is seen from the back, her head turned sideways. She seems to be an excuse for the repeat-pattern of small brown crescents strewn over the other gown. Blobs of dark green in the bottom corner left and of light olive around her head presumably stand for leaves.

The point, again, is color balance and rhythm, not figurative rendition. Few paintings of the period throw such glaring light on the transitional process to abstraction — it came in as figuration had ceased to grip the attention of Western artists.

The show makes one wonder whether Far Eastern influence might not have been an accelerant-

ing factor in the demise of figuration. One of the most interesting sections displays the Japanese woodcuts that belonged to Vuillard, Bonnard and Denis. The catalogues draw attention to specific cases of influence.

Bonnard's charming portrait of his sister, "La Blouse Rose," betrays the impact of a print by Kuniyada. The prominence given to a checker pattern is comparable in both works. Even more tellingly, Bonnard uses sinuous lines to signify the folds without attempting to render them in an illusionistic way.

His handling of the dancer Binaha Duhamel as "Miss Heylet" in a pastel done around 1891 is lifted from one of the figures in a sketchbook by Masayoshi that he owned. This sudden intrusion of rhythmic outline and expressive-ness through color laid in that contrasted blocks was alien to the West. What was "the innermost structure" of the subject in the Japanese draftsman's work, as a highly perceptive critic, Gustave Gafroy, put it in 1890, was only a borrowed motif in the French painter's work, unrelated to a whole perception of the world. It lacked the support that it derived in the East from its intimate link to calligraphy.

But the downfall of figural art was a long drawn out affair of which the outcome appears inevitable only with hindsight. In its last stages before Abstractionism, European figuration yielded a mix of gaudily dabs and exquisite masterpieces, sometimes at the hands of the same artist.

None illustrates the case better than Ker-Xavier Roussel, who committed some very poor works, sopping in inspiration and badly painted, such as the "Four Seasons of Life," as well as some gems, which are among the show's revelations. The small sketch on panel of a young woman seated by a rose bush, first seen at the Galerie Berbs in 1990 ("Au Temps des Nabis") leaves it all to color — subdued blue, red, some green and two shades of ivory — and mood. It belongs in a category of its own.

So does "L'Ombrelle Rouge," also shown for the first time in 1990. A feminine figure under a red parasol casts a long shadow under a wintry sun in the midst of pale light reflections. The Louvre is a purple haze in the distance. A horse's head pops out of the right corner, its blinkered eyes whimsically suggestive of curiosity. The subtlety of the lines and the light is unmatched.

If it is outdone by anything, it is by Roussel's equally atypical wonderful pastel landscape with a woman standing in a meadow. The small figure is done in wisps of white — the same white used for a few plants. In the distance, a thin blue strip — the River Yonne — is topped by a low, intensely yellow mound over which hangs a purple mist. It is all done in delicate shades of color without depth or volume, and indeed without light. Figuration is there, suggestive, poetic, about to dissolve.

Occasionally the Nabis had flashbacks to the distant past. The great Vuillard master has remembered Vermeer as he painted two seamstresses seated at a table in

1893, "L'Aiguille." So did he, too, when doing the equally delightful sketch of his mother sewing, even though it is utterly different in composition, palette, and mood. The two pictures, respectively in the Paul Mellon collection at the Yale University Art Gallery and the private collection of William Kelly Simpson in New York, are unknown but to a few specialists. If only for discoveries such as these, the show requires more than one visit.

It is, alas, uneven. Maillo, who was delightful as a Nabi painter before turning to sculpture, is not shown at his best, excepting a picture from the Musée Hyacinthe in Perpignan. Pastels, a major medium for the Nabis, are scarce.

Yet with all its shortcomings, starting with a pedestrian hanging, this is a major addition to our understanding of our own time and one of the year's most novel art exhibitions.

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Saturday, October 2
Room 9 at 2 p.m. ARCHAEOLOGY EASTERN ART. CHARBONNEUX, 139, rue du Fa Saint-Honoré 75008 PARIS. Tel: (1) 43.59.66.56 - Fax: (1) 42.56.52.57.

Wednesday, October 6
Room 1 at 7 p.m. DRAWINGS, OLD MASTER PAINTINGS, FURNITURE & OBJECTS D'ART. MILLON-ROBERTI, 19, rue de la Grange Batelière 75009 PARIS. Tel: (1) 48.00.59.44 - Fax: (1) 48.00.58.52.

Thursday, October 14
Room 5 & 6 at 8:30 p.m. IMPORTANT ABSTRACT & CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, From private collection and by court order. Collection, M.X: ADAMI, AGAM, ALECHINSKY, ARMAN, ARROYO, APPEL, ATLAN, BAI, BOETTI, BOLTANSKI, CALDER, CESAR, CHASSAC, CHAMBERLAIN, CHIA, CHU-TSUI-CHUN, COONVILLE, CUCCHI, DROTTEN, DEYROLLE, DIETMANN, DOMINGUEZ, ERRO, ESTEVE, FAUTRIER, G. FRIEDMANN, GRUBER, HANTAL, HARTUNG, HUNDEKUNTSER, KUDO, LANSKOV, MANZONI, MASSON, MATHIEU, POJAKOFF, RAYSSÉ, REBE, RIOPELLE, SCHROEDER-SCHNEIDER, SZABAN, TAL COMAT, TAPTES, UNO, VAN VELDE, J. WALDBERG, ZAO WOU-KI. On view at the auctioneer's office: Monday 4 Friday 8 October. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. & 2-6 p.m. Saturday 9 & Sunday 10 October 11 a.m.-6 p.m. Monday 11 & Tuesday 12 October from 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. & 2 p.m. - 6 p.m. At Hotel Drouot: Thursday 14 October 11 a.m. - 6 p.m. Catalogue on request at the auctioneer's office: FF.100, with postage. FF. 120 LOUDMER 7, rue Rossini 75009 PARIS. Tel: (1) 44.79.50.50 - Fax: (1) 44.79.50.51.

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Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.50
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	35.00	+0.10
DISC	25.00	+0.15
WMT	15.00	+0.05
AMZN	12.00	+0.10
GOOG	10.00	+0.05
APPL	8.00	+0.05
MSFT	55.00	+0.50
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	35.00	+0.10
DISC	25.00	+0.15
WMT	15.00	+0.05
AMZN	12.00	+0.10
GOOG	10.00	+0.05
APPL	8.00	+0.05

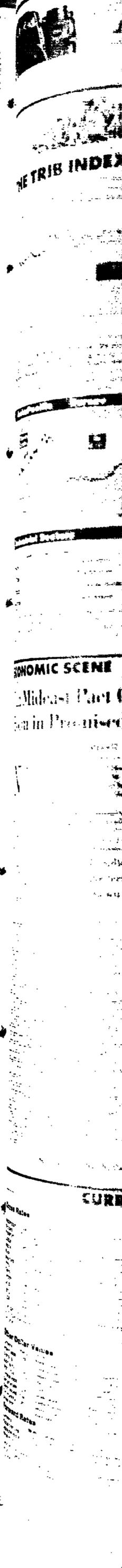
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AMZN	12.00	+0.10
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Continued on Page 11

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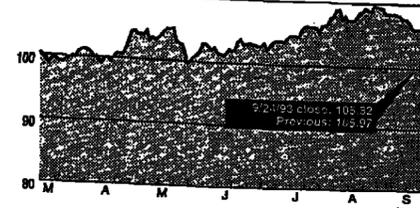
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International Herald Tribune, Saturday-Sunday, September 25-26, 1993

THE TRIB INDEX: 105.82

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific			Europe			N. America			
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx. weighting: 35%							
Close: 121.90	Prev.: 122.49	Change: -0.59	Close: 104.42	Prev.: 104.25	Change: +0.17	Close: 92.86	Prev.: 92.87	Change: -0.01	
Energy	105.15	103.85	+1.25	Capital Goods	101.33	101.43	-0.10		
Utilities	111.45	112.13	-0.61	Raw Materials	101.81	102.13	-0.31		
Finance	114.80	115.43	-0.55	Consumer Goods	88.58	89.31	+0.28		
Services	115.34	115.71	-0.32	Miscellaneous	108.70	108.30	+0.55		

For readers seeking more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

U.S.-German Pact Puts Pressure on Other EC Airlines

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Germany and the United States shook hands Friday on a new aviation accord that will boost traffic and competition between the two countries and pressure airlines elsewhere in Europe to find partners in North America.

The accord will immediately benefit Germany's struggling state-controlled airline, Deutsche Lufthansa AG, which gained a respite of four years to forge a trans-Atlantic alliance and adapt to "fairer" competition.

Lufthansa shares rose sharply in after-hours trading after its chairman, Jürgen Weber, predicted the agreement would increase profit by "tens of millions of marks" in its first year.

Hans Hartmann, an aviation analyst at Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt, said the accord is good for Lufthansa because it allows for a partnership with an American

airline and is bad for carriers everywhere else in Europe that will face greater competition.

Replacing a 1945 pact, the new accord promises Lufthansa nearly unrestricted access to U.S. destinations via a "coo-sharing" agreement with an American carrier, Mr. Weber said in Bonn. Lufthansa is in talks with two prospective U.S. partners, American Airlines and United Airlines, and will name its new partner "shortly," he said.

"Our first priority is to tap the U.S. market on a broad basis," he said, but Lufthansa will also use the four years of the accord "to establish closer ties with carriers around the globe."

Lufthansa's share of German trans-Atlantic air traffic had dwindled from 50 percent at the beginning of the 1980s to just 30 percent this summer as more U.S. carriers added flights to Germany. Operating with lower costs, the U.S. airlines undercut Lufthansa's costs and undermined its profitability.

The agreement, which still needs to be signed, caps

the number of U.S. flights to Germany for two years and restricts growth in passenger traffic until 1997, after which a so-called open-skies agreement might take effect. In exchange, U.S. airlines were offered greater access to German destinations through partnerships with airlines based elsewhere in the European Community.

The coo-sharing clause, which allows one airline to book flights on another, favors partnerships by expanding each airline's access to the other's destinations. Among the first to benefit will be KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Northwest Airlines, which can now offer more connecting flights to Germany from the United States by way of Amsterdam.

European airlines without North American partners will be disadvantaged on trans-Atlantic routes by not being able to offer connecting flights to Germany, one of the Continent's biggest air-travel markets, industry analysts said.

In addition to encouraging partnerships, the agree-

ment puts pressure on France and Britain to open their skies to more competition, analysts said. France recently renounced its agreement with the United States and Britain faces a renewal of its accord with the United States soon.

British Airways was recently prevented from taking a 44 percent stake in USAir because Britain refused to liberalize landing rights in London. British Airways took a 19.9 percent stake in USAir instead, and Britain said it would consider opening its airways.

The new pact is less than the United States had hoped for, but officials in Washington insisted it would help U.S. carriers in the long term.

"This is a transitional arrangement," an official told The Associated Press. "There will not be long-term freezes."

"This puts the U.S. carriers in the driver's seat: If you want access, you must provide something in return," another official said.

Ruling by U.S. Court Gives Boost To NAFTA

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A U.S. appeals court gave a boost to the beleaguered North American Free Trade Agreement on Friday, reversing a ruling that could have blocked the pact until the White House reviewed its impact on the environment.

The appeals court ruled unanimously that the challenges to the agreement by three environmental groups cannot be reviewed by the courts. The groups said they would appeal to the Supreme Court.

"If and when the agreement is submitted to Congress, it will be the result of action by the president, action clearly not reviewable" by the courts, said the ruling written by Abner Mikva, chief judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

"NAFTA's fate now rests in the hands of the political branches," Judge Mikva wrote. "The judiciary has no role to play."

District Judge Charles R. Richey ruled June 30 that the White House could not set the accord to Congress until it first prepares a formal statement on its environmental impact — a process that could have taken years.

"Obviously, this is good news," said Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary. "It removes one more obstacle."

Larry Williams, director of international programs for the Sierra Club, one of the groups that filed the suit, said he was disappointed.

"We had hoped that we would get a full disclosure and public discussion of the environmental impacts by the administration so that it would enhance and enrich the dialogue while the agreement is being discussed on the Hill," he said.

Judge Richey ruled that the agreement negotiated last year by former President George Bush and the leaders of Mexico and Canada

Misled by Market Reflexes Response to Big News Is Often Faulty

By Susan Antilla
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Boris N. Yeltsin orders the Russian legislature dissolved, and 4,683 miles away, the Dow Jones industrial average falls off 38.56 points.

A knee-jerk reaction? You bet. And, as happens in connection with so many news events not immediately related to the stock market or the economy, by Wednesday the industrial average had already begun to come back, gaining 9.76 points.

Traders tend to lose their collective cools when stunning news is announced. When that news is indeed linked to the market or economy, their reaction frequently makes sense.

The Dow Jones average took a 32 percent nose-dive in the 12 months after Saudi Arabia announced its oil embargo on Oct. 20, 1973 — an economic shock that tripled oil prices.

"This wasn't just a case of somebody shooting their mouth off," said William LeFevre, market strategist at Ehrenkrantz King Nusbaum, a New York brokerage firm. "The tripling of oil prices had a real impact on the economy."

But not all events that have moved the stock market have had any economic impact to speak of. Take Wall Street's "Boesky Day," the day the U.S. government announced that Ivan Boesky, the arbitrator, had made a plea bargain with prosecutors on charges of securities-law violations.

The Securities and Exchange Commission did not make its announcement about Mr. Boesky until after the close of trading on Nov. 14, 1986, a Friday. But on Monday and Tuesday, traders who arguably knew more than the government helped knock 53.38 points off the Dow.

The reaction came in part as investors speculated that Wall Street could lose credibility and business if Mr. Boesky brought down too many other big players. By the end of the week, though, the Dow stood higher than it had been on Boesky Day. Maybe the really bad guys never got a subpoena.

Most of the time when news shakes the markets, it pays to do nothing, Mr. LeFevre said. "You're better off waiting a day or two until you get all the information, and then act," he said. "By the time you get your order in when it's happening, the market is already down — and even with a terrible story, there's always a bounce."

Investors frequently "let their emotions get the better of them, though," Mr. LeFevre added, and the rush to bet on unpredictable long-term implications can be expensive.

The last major Moscow melodrama, the attempted coup against Mikhail S. Gorbachev, prompted a 69.99-point selloff in the Dow on Aug. 19, 1991. At one point that day, the average was

down 100 points. By the next day, even before the coup had started to fall apart, the index had recovered 15.66 points.

Sometimes, in the face of potentially market-moving news, the New York Stock Exchange shuts down. The Big Board closed at 2:07 P.M. on Nov. 22, 1963 — the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

The decision to close took some time, Mr. LeFevre said, because the stock exchange in 1963 required a quorum of its board of governors to vote for a shutdown, and news that the president had been shot came near the lunch hour, when several governors could not be tracked down.

By the time they voted to close, the Dow had lost 21.16 points, or 2.89 percent of its value. But, as in

Major Sees 'Folly' In Timetable for Currency Unity

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The battle over Europe's future erupted anew Friday, as Continental governments reiterated their commitment to the plan for a single currency despite the forceful opposition of Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

The currency debate was stoked further when the European Community's top trade official urged member states to accept the demise of Europe's exchange-rate mechanism and cut interest rates wherever possible. The comments by Sir Leon Brittan were the first clear call by an official of the EC or a member government for France and Belgium to cut rates independently of Germany.

But Mr. Major said that EC leaders, when they gather for a summit meeting in Brussels Oct. 29, could not just endorse the "same old stale agenda" of Maastricht. The treaty's plan to achieve a common currency by the end of this decade was "folly" and "not relevant to our economic difficulties," he said in an article in The Economist magazine.

His attack on the dogma of EC unity seemed to ensure a showdown between Britain and most Continental governments on monetary and trade issues and the admission of new members at the EC summit meeting.

Belgium, which currently holds the rotating EC presidency, said it was determined to have the leaders carry out the single-currency plan laid out in the Treaty on European Union signed in Maastricht, principally by agreeing to establish a prototype EC central bank.

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene called Mr. Major's comments "somewhat surprising," considering that his government recently ratified the treaty after a bitter debate, according to his spokeswoman, Monick Delvoe. She said Mr. Dehaene believed the

ECONOMIC SCENE

Can Mideast Pact Create Boom in Promised Land?

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With peace breaking out in what some call Palestine, can prosperity be far behind? Even those inclined to optimism are apt to be shaken by the squalor of the occupied territories — the open sewers, impassable roads, ragtag refugee camps.

But the wretched state of the infrastructure masks a remarkable gain in private income during the two decades sandwiched between the 1967 war and the start of the open rebellion against Israel.

More important, it ignores Palestinians' greatest, if least tangible, assets: an enterprising business culture that has proved its mettle in the Gulf states and a relatively well-educated work force.

The two keys to success, argues Stanley Fischer, formerly the chief economist of the World Bank, are to keep the economy closely linked to Israel's and to prevent the encroachment of government bureaucracy.

Some would add a third: the good sense to shovel enough money into crippled Gaza to keep it politically stable while the more viable West Bank has a chance to show its stuff.

"The Palestinians need time to get their house in order," said Ann Lesch, associate director of the Center for Arabic and Islamic Studies at Villanova University.

The starkest realities about the economy of the occupied territories are how small they are and how dependent on the outside world. The World Bank estimates the territories' income at about \$3 billion in 1991, just one-twentieth that of Israel.

Roughly 20 percent of their spending power came from wages earned by commuters to Israel — mostly construction and farm workers — and 10 percent came from exports, mostly to Israel. An additional 30 percent was foreign remittances — a combination of refugee aid and gifts from Palestinians living abroad.

Still, before the intifada broke out in late 1987, economic output per person had nearly doubled in 20 years, quite a feat for an area with a high 3 percent annual population growth.

Other measures of affluence also improved: Infant mortality was halved, households with electricity tripled, the proportion of residents with access to safe water rose to 90 percent from 15 percent. This suggests that a restoration of peace — or, at least, the imposed order of the 1970s and 1980s — could presage an economic blossoming.

A report on the territories by the World Bank, published this

Loss Widens At Olivetti

Bloomberg Business News

TURIN — Olivetti SpA said Friday that its first-half pretax loss was 168.1 billion lire (\$106 million), nearly twice as large as a year earlier, as big price cuts offset a rise in sales.

Sales increased 5.4 percent, to 3,949 billion lire from 3,750 billion, the computer maker said. But 20 percent price cuts in the computer industry widened Olivetti's pretax loss from 93.4 billion lire in the first half of 1992.

Olivetti said it would report a loss for the full year, but smaller than the 650 billion lire loss in 1992. It also said demand for mainframe computers and specialized systems remained strong. In 1991, when prices were eroded, the company had a loss of 460 billion lire.

Olivetti said net debt fell to 741 billion lire at the end of June from 960.5 billion at the end of 1992.

Its share of Europe's personal computer market rose to 6.2 percent from 4.9 percent a year earlier.

Despite problems, the territories have shown potential.

See PALESTINIAN, Page 14

Solution to Pricing Crisis Eludes OPEC

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

GENEVA — Oil ministers from the beleaguered Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have begun consultations here on ways of boosting world oil prices, which have hit record lows and have led to OPEC's worst crisis in seven years.

There is little indication of a credible solution on the horizon.

As large amounts of crude oil continue to pour into saturated world markets, prices have dropped to their lowest levels since 1986. Doubts are growing that the cartel can muster, in this meeting or in the next few months, enough discipline to cut back its runaway production, which is close to 25 million barrels of oil a day.

As prices, adjusted for inflation, drop to levels of 20 years ago, oil companies are taking advantage of

Loss Widens At Olivetti

See OPEC, Page 12

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates		Eurocurrency Deposits	
Sept. 24	Sept. 24	Sept. 24	Sept. 24
Amsterdam	1.36	Dollar	3 1/2-3 3/4
Brussels	33.76	D-Mark	6 1/4-6 1/2
Frankfurt	1.65	Sterling	4 1/4-4 1/2
London	1.65	Swiss Franc	5 1/2-5 3/4
Madrid	162.39	French Franc	6 1/2-6 3/4
Paris	1.65	Yen	230-235
Tokyo	165.75	ECU	1.48-1.50
Other Dollar Values			
Canada	0.75		
Switzerland	1.48		
Japan	165.75		

Key Money Rates		Gold	
United States	Other	Sept. 24	Sept. 24
Discount rate	5.25	A.M.	377.00
Federal funds	6.50	P.M.	377.00
3-month CD	7.25	Close	377.00
6-month CD	7.75	Open	377.00
1-year CD	8.25	High	377.00
1-year Treasury bill	8.75	Low	377.00
2-year Treasury bill	9.25	Settle	377.00
3-year Treasury bill	9.75	Settle	377.00
5-year Treasury bill	10.25	Settle	377.00
10-year Treasury note	10.75	Settle	377.00
30-year Treasury bond	11.25	Settle	377.00
10-year Treasury bond	11.75	Settle	377.00

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BID

For the awarding of the "PREPAID SYSTEM OF ADMISSION, CONTROL AND INFORMATION OF THE URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SERVICE OF THE CITY OF ROSARIO, PROVINCE OF SANTA FE, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC" (SPACT).

Opening of the tender envelopes: at the Secretariat of Public Services, 2808 Pellegrini Ave. top floor, on November 9th, 1993 at 10:00 a.m. or on the following day at the same time.

Bidding Proposals: They can be purchased at the Dirección General de Servicios Públicos (General Department of Public Services), at 2808 Pellegrini Ave., top floor.

Cost of the Bidding Proposal: \$ 2,000 (stamped official document). Stamped Official Document it can be obtained at the Dirección General de Rentas de la Municipalidad de Rosario, 711 Buenos Aires st. Bids received: Bids will be received at the Dirección General de Servicios Públicos on the date indicated above until 10:00 a.m. Decree No. 1677/93

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In support of its exploration, appraisal and development activities in the Masila Block, Yemen Republic, CanadianOxy will shortly be inviting tenders for the provision of a drilling rig with a depth capability of 3,600 m (12,000 ft).

The contract will be for a one year term commencing January, 1994, with a one year extension option. The rig should be capable of being moved easily between drilling sites. Contractors with Middle East experience (preferably in Yemen) who are interested in tendering should contact:

The Manager, Law & Contracts Department
Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd
PO Box 6065
Aden - Yemen Republic
Telephone No. 967-2-233881
Facsimile No. 967-2-233625

MARKET DIARY

Cyclical Issues Push Dow Average Up

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Friday, helped by strength in economically sensitive cyclical stocks. The Nasdaq over-the-counter index set a record high for the second consecutive day.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had slipped 7.27 points on Thursday, ended up 3.36 points at 3,543.11. In the broader market, advancing issues led declines by a small margin.

Dollar Slips as Fears On Russia Crisis Ebb

NEW YORK — The U.S. dollar declined Friday in light trading as profit-taking followed the gains it made in a midweek response to the Russian political crisis.

OPEC: Solution Unlikely as Prices Continue to Fall

Continued from Page 11 of Iran and Kuwait rise in a compromise. Still, the whole argument about quotas appears irrelevant as major OPEC producers, with the exception of the Saudis, are all exceeding their allotted share of production.

World Stock Markets

Table of World Stock Markets showing indices for Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Brussels, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, London, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, and various regional indices.



Table of NYSE Most Active stocks including IBM, Microsoft, and other major companies.

Table of AMEX Most Active stocks including various technology and financial firms.

Table of NYSE Diary showing market activity and volume.

Table of NASDAQ Diary showing market activity and volume.

Table of Dow Jones Averages showing indices for Industrials, Chemicals, and Utilities.

Table of Standard & Poor's Indexes showing various market indices.

Table of NYSE Indexes showing market performance.

Table of NASDAQ Indexes showing market performance.

Table of AMEX Stock Index showing market performance.

Table of Dow Jones Bond Averages showing bond market indices.

Table of Market Sales showing trading volume.

Table of N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading showing odd-lot transactions.

Table of NYSE Diary showing market activity.

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Table of EUROPEAN FUTURES showing various futures contracts.

Table of Food futures including wheat and corn.

Table of Metals futures including gold and silver.

Table of Financial futures including Treasury bills.

Table of S&P 100 Index Options showing option prices.

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Table of Grains futures including wheat and corn.

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Table of Stock Indexes showing market performance.

Table of Dividends showing dividend payments.

Table of TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE showing subscription information.

Table of U.S. FUTURES showing various futures contracts.

Table of Metals futures including gold and silver.

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Table of U.S. FUTURES showing various futures contracts.

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Table of U.S. FUTURES showing various futures contracts.

Table of Financial futures including Treasury bills.

Table of Food futures including various food commodities.

Table of Stock Indexes showing market performance.

GM Said to Double Job-Cut Plans
DETROIT (AP) — General Motors plans to slash its work force by 100,000 jobs, twice the number previously announced.

U.S. Durable Good Orders Increased
WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Rising demand for new cars and aircraft pushed orders for manufactured durable goods higher in August.

Ralston to Spin Off Cereal Business
ST. LOUIS, Missouri (Reuters) — Ralston Purina Co. said directors approved a plan to spin off its private label and branded cereal business.

Director Quits Apple Board, Sues
CUPERTINO, California (Bloomberg) — In the latest in a series of shakeups, Apple Computer Inc. said Albert A. Eisenstat, a director and an executive for 13 years, quit the board Thursday and sued the company.

Clinton Sees No Need to Change Fed
WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton told lawmakers in a letter released Friday he was "disinclined at this juncture" to support legislation to tighten political control over the Federal Reserve System.

For the Record
Diamond Shamrock Inc. plans to take two nonrecurring charges amounting to \$25.6 million in the third quarter.

Table of U.S. FUTURES showing various futures contracts.

Table of Metals futures including gold and silver.

Table of Industrials futures including various commodity futures.

Table of U.S. FUTURES showing various futures contracts.

Table of Financial futures including Treasury bills.

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Table of Stock Indexes showing market performance.

The New York Times

U.S. FUTURES

Metals

Industrials

Financial

Food

Stock Indexes

Commodity Indexes

Stock Indexes

Commodity Indexes

Stock Indexes

The New Frontier in East Europe

CSFB Sinks Deeper Roots as Privatizations Wane

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Once it was seen as the great, lucrative frontier for Western investment banks, Post-Communist Eastern Europe would quickly soak up tens of billions of dollars of fresh investment, and by helping Volkswagen AG, Nestlé SA and bankers would clean up.

Three years later, the optimism has faded, but for CS First Boston, the Western financial house that dipped most deeply into the region, the present reality is far from grim.

"The equity business we have done in the last six months has dwarfed what we had done in the previous three years," said Charles Harman, head of Central European operations for CS First Boston, the investment-banking arm of Credit Suisse.

The surge in popularity of so-called emerging market funds among Western investors has sent fund managers looking ever farther afield for high-yielding investment opportunities. Latin America and Asia have experienced massive capital inflows, and now attention is beginning to shift to Central and Eastern Europe.

Armed with a fistful of foreign orders, CSFB in the first two weeks of this month became the largest single buyer of shares on the Prague Stock Exchange. It accounted for more than half the sales volume in those two weeks.

That impressive achievement carries a huge caveat, however. The fact is that CSFB achieved that standing by buying a mere \$3.5 million worth of Czech shares, a performance one good retail broker alone might expect to rival in London or New York. Even the notion of weekly trading figures is a bit misleading. The Prague Stock Exchange, which began operation in June, trades only on Wednesdays.

Instead of talking about windfall profits,

Andrew Reicher, the co-head of CSFB's Prague office, quietly lands his firm's "steady stream of revenues." Clearly, for CSFB, the definition of success in the region has shriveled dramatically.

That does not mean the firm is about to sound the retreat.

"We have made a large commitment in Central and Eastern Europe and we have been very successful," said David C. Mulford, the former U.S. Treasury official who chairs CS First Boston's European arm. While many competitors question the degree of success, few take issue with the scale of the commitment.

Central European magazine, a London-based financial publication recently named

Instead of windfall profits, it concentrates on a 'steady stream of revenues.'

Andrew Reicher, co-head of the CSFB Prague office.

CSFB's "Western Investment Bank of the Year." Its editors praised the firm not only for its regionwide scope but also for the unrivaled number of services it offers.

While most of CSFB's rivals have contented themselves with acting as intermediaries between Western companies and investors on one hand and East European governments and privatized entities on the other, CSFB has actively built domestic businesses. It now ranks as a founder member of both the Budapest and Prague stock exchanges, underwriting and trading securities for domestic as well as foreign clients.

In the Czech Republic, for instance, CSFB

is now the largest underwriter of local-currency debt issues. Again, the absolute numbers remain tiny — the total of traded corporate debt there is only \$600 million — but the firm's executives insist those figures are growing rapidly.

The decision to go local is not just a departure from the Western banking norm. It is also a departure for CSFB. In Latin America, CSFB has been among the most successful banks in winning mandates to privatize large state-owned companies from the Rio Grande to Tierra del Fuego. Early last summer it led the largest sale ever of Latin American shares on the international market, selling \$3 billion worth of shares in YPF SA, the state-owned Argentine oil company.

It did not do that on the back of any local market presence, however.

"There, the domestic market is not the end of the market that we aspire to be in," said Mr. Mulford. In Latin America, as in the emerging economies of Asia, the markets are already well stocked with indigenous firms and/or regulations to keep foreign firms out.

"Those markets in a way were completely virgin, and we had an opportunity to go in and help create a securities business and make some money," Mr. Mulford said.

With a staff of 45 professionals in the region, CSFB finds itself putting down ever deeper roots at a time when the original reason for its presence — privatization work — is already fading. Until quite recently, privatizations — representing, among others, the Hungarian government in the sale of Malev, the state airline, and Czechoslovakia in the sale of the carmaker, Skoda — paid the bills.

"Now, instead of being uncomfortably balanced on that one point, we have a tripod on which the business sits," said Mr. Reicher, who lists debt underwriting as well as sales and trading of debt and equity as the newer income-earning props beneath the business.

Grand Met Picks Liquor Executive For CEO Position

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC, the British food and liquor company that owns Pillsbury Co. and Burger King in the United States, said Friday that it had named George Bull to become chief executive, succeeding Sir Allen Sheppard, who remains chairman.

Mr. Bull, 57, a veteran of Grand Met's liquor business who for the last 15 months has overseen the food division, won the job over Ian A. Martin, the chief operating officer. Mr. Martin had spearheaded the company's rapid expansion into the United States in the 1980s and had overseen its acquisition of Pillsbury in 1989 for \$3.8 billion.

Grand Met said Mr. Bull, who is 58, would give up his executive responsibilities but would take the title of deputy chairman and continue to advise the company on its North American operations.

Sir Allen, 60, said he would remain chairman until his planned retirement in 1996. Mr. Bull's appointment takes effect Dec. 1.

Analysts said Mr. Bull and Mr. Martin were highly regarded within the company and among investors. Mr. Martin's departure as an executive contributed to a fall Friday in Grand Met's share price, they said, although the stock also appeared to be hurt by weak results among other food and beverage companies, including Guinness, which Thursday reported a 9 percent decline in earnings for the first half of the year.

Grand Met's stock fell to 392 pence (\$5.91), down 17 pence on the day.

"From what we can gather, it came down to personalities and George Bull's ability to motivate individuals," said Andrew Holland, an analyst at Kleinwort Benson in London. "Grand Met did a lot of work on this, and the message they received from further down the ladder was that people preferred to work for George Bull."

Mr. Bull, a native of London, joined International Distillers & Vintners as a sales and marketing executive in 1961 after serving in the military and working in advertising and liquor retailing. In 1972, IDV was acquired by Grand Met, and in 1984 Mr. Bull became IDV's chief executive.

During the 1980s, Mr. Bull oversaw several large acquisitions, including the purchase of Heublein Inc., maker of Smirnoff vodka, helping make Grand Met the world's top marketer of wine and spirits.

Last year he was put in charge of Grand Met's food business, which in addition to Pillsbury includes brands such as Haagen-Dazs and Alpo.

"I am fortunately in the position of knowing and understanding the two main strands of our business," Mr. Bull said, adding that the one division he did not yet know well was Burger King, whose headquarters he plans to visit next week. "The day of the big brand is by no means over," Mr. Bull said. "The death of the brand is not upon us, only the death of the bad brand manager."

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
2000	3000	2000	
1500	2000	1500	
1000	1500	1000	
500	1000	500	
0	500	0	
Exchange Index Friday Prev. Change			
Amsterdam	CBSE Trend	123.88	124.10 +0.24
Brussels	Stoex Index	8,511.13	8,545.12 +0.52
Frankfurt	DAX	1,288.88	1,318.51 +1.60
Frankfurt	FAZ	727.28	735.48 +1.11
Helsinki	HEX	1,373.78	1,374.12 +0.03
London	Financial Times 30	2,399.20	2,312.50 -0.14
London	FTSE 100	3,065.20	3,001.30 +0.13
Madrid	General Index	280.47	284.22 +1.32
Milan	MIB	1,281.00	1,303.00 +1.15
Paris	CAC 40	2,092.58	2,057.53 +1.70
Stockholm	Aktiesavsniden	1,566.12	1,558.10 +0.84
Vienna	Stock Index	414.88	420.14 +1.32
Zurich	SSS	838.00	836.00 +0.24

- Very briefly:**
- North-Rhine-Westphalia, Germany's most populous state, reported a rise of 0.1 percent in the cost of living in the month to mid-September and 3.8 percent from a year earlier; Baden-Württemberg said consumer prices rose 0.2 percent for the month and 4.1 percent for the year.
 - Robert Bosch GmbH plans to increase its core capital by 300 million Deutsche marks (\$184 million), to 1.5 billion, on a pay-out-and-take-back basis to strengthen its capital base. The maneuver involves a special dividend that shareholders would reinvest in the company.
 - Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd. announced a 4 percent drop in earnings for the year ended June, to 290 million rand (\$85 million), reflecting weak results in nonferrous metals other than gold.
 - Glaxo Holdings PLC's former chief executive, Ernest Mario, who resigned in March after a dispute with the chairman, Paul Giorlami, received a severance package valued at \$2.7 million (\$4 million).
 - Scandinavian Airlines System said cooperation talks by the Alcazar group, comprising SAS, Swissair AG, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Austrian Airlines would continue into October. *Bloomberg, AFP, AFX*

CURRENCY: Major Attacks Maastricht's Timetable on Unity as 'Folly'

Continued from Page 11

for the Community to expand, rather than deepen its integration, by admitting Scandinavian and Eastern European countries as members on the basis of a free-trade area.

German and French officials said they remained committed to the Maastricht treaty's tough economic criteria of low inflation and low budget deficits, as well as the eventual goal of a single currency, even if the timetable seemed unrealistic in the current economic climate.

"They also said they were determined to breathe life into the treaty's provisions seeking greater cooperation in foreign policy,

perhaps by affirming the need for joint action in areas such as the Middle East or South Africa.

A French official called Mr. Major's article "a little excessive" but basically not much more than a reiteration of his views. He said the article appeared aimed at placating critics of the EC in the right wing of his Conservative Party as much as at Britain's EC partners.

Although Mr. Major indicated that he thought a single European currency might never be more than a dream, Sir Leon said the Community could still achieve a common currency by the end of the decade. But that could only happen, he said, if governments stopped pretending that the exchange-rate

mechanism is alive and well after the currency crisis this summer that forced most of the countries still in the mechanism to widen the permitted fluctuation ranges of their currencies to 15 percent either side of a central rate, from 2.25 percent.

In a speech at the Center for Economic and Policy Research in London, Sir Leon said governments should forget about any quick return to the narrower range and focus instead on sound economic policies that will produce low inflation and stronger growth.

"Member states should not try to stay as close to their previous bands as possible," Sir Leon said in a clear criticism of policymakers in Paris and Brussels. "They should

Amstrad May Shed PCs

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Amstrad PLC probably will announce on Oct. 5 a restructuring plan that will include the partial sale or closing of its personal computer business, analysts said Friday.

The consumer electronics company, based in Wales, has been hurt by price wars, and sales in Amstrad's PC business have fallen steadily in recent years. PC sales were about £130 million (195 million) in the 1992 financial year, down from £275 million in 1991, \$257 million in 1990 and £447 million in 1989.

"Amstrad has such a weak market position, I doubt whether anyone will want to buy the PC business," said Katie Potts, an industry analyst at S.G. Warburg Securities Ltd.

Amstrad executives could not be reached for comment. But Alan Sagar, the chairman, said last month that the company would "unveil strategic plans" when it reports full-year results Oct. 5.

Analysts said it would cost Amstrad £30 million to £100 million to write off the PC business.

Willis Plans Gryphon IPO

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Willis Corroon Group, the world's fourth-largest insurance broker, said Friday it was planning to sell 56 percent of the stock in its American business Gryphon Holdings via an initial public offering in the United States.

Gryphon owns Associated International Insurance Co. and Calvert Insurance Co., two U.S. companies that specialize in underwriting small-to-medium-sized commercial real estate and casualty insurance.

of its strategy of withdrawing from underwriting "to reduce the risk-taking element of the group's business," Willis Corroon was formed in 1990 by the merger of Willis Faber and Corroon & Black, aiming to achieve a balance of earnings through the United States, particularly in retail insurance brokerage.

In its first two years, the merged company was heavily weighted towards insurance underwriting. This area of business produced increasing losses.

NASDAQ

Friday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Label	Chg
100	90	IBM	2.00	4.0	15	100	100	90	IBM	+
200	180	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	20	200	200	180	Microsoft	+
50	45	Apple	0.00	0.0	25	50	50	45	Apple	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Label	Chg
10	8	AT&T	0.40	3.0	15	10	10	8	AT&T	+
20	18	Intel	0.00	0.0	20	20	20	18	Intel	+
30	28	HP	0.00	0.0	25	30	30	28	HP	+

NYSE

Friday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. for various NYSE stocks.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. for various NYSE stocks.

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PALESTINIAN: Can Mideast Accord Make the Promised Land Boom?

Continued from Page 11. A related concern is that the territories will follow the almost universal custom of new countries...

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. for various NYSE stocks.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

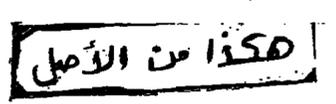
Conditions supplied by funds listed. Not most values are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

AS - American Dollars; AU - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgian Francs; CA - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; EC - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs...

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.



TNT Plans Share Issue To Cut Debt

Agence France-Press
SYDNEY — TNT Ltd. plans to raise about 300 million Australian dollars (\$195 million) through a preference-stock issue to reduce its enormous debt, the transportation company said Friday.

The company also announced a loss of 256.7 million dollars for the financial year that ended June 30.

Frederick W. Miller, the chairman, said shareholders would be asked to approve the issue of 194 million convertible preference shares at an issue price of 1.55 dollars each. The proceeds, if fully allocated to debt reduction, would reduce it by about 26 percent, to 831 million dollars from 1.123 billion as of June 30, he said in a statement.

At most, 50 million dollars of proceeds would be used "for general operating purposes in TNT's core businesses," Mr. Miller said.

Nine months ago, TNT adopted a strategy of selling noncore assets, improving operating earnings and reducing debt in an attempt to reverse heavy losses of recent years.

This month, TNT announced a new 252 million dollar debt facility provided by the Australian Government-owned Commonwealth Bank to help in the reconstruction of the company and its operations, and ultimately restore profitability.

Said Mortimer, managing director, said, "We have made divestment where required and that divestment program will continue."

Tapping the Black Market

Seoul Uses Low-Interest Bonds as Lure

Reuters
SEOUL — South Korea will issue 10-year government bonds next month in an effort to coax extensive black market funds back into the economy in the wake of a recent ban on false-name financial transactions.

"The government will issue long-term, low-interest bonds to attract money which has until now been hidden in false-name assets," the finance minister, Hong Jae Hyong, said Friday.

The minister of the Economic Planning Board, Lee Kyung Shick, said the bonds are designed to cushion the impact of a ban last month on the widespread use of aliases in financial transactions.

False-name account holders faced a quandary because declaring their assets would lay them open to tax investigations and probes into the origin of the assets. Many had tight, hoarding cash, resulting in a credit crunch and rocking the financial markets.

By Oct. 12, South Koreans are required to identify all bank, brokerage and other investment accounts or face heavy fines and confiscation.

The false-name ban was announced in an emergency decree Aug. 12 by President Kim Young Sam in his effort to stamp out corruption.

The bonds will carry annual interest of 1 percent on holdings exceeding 3 billion won (\$3.7 million) and of 3 percent to holdings of less than 3 billion won.

No questions would be asked about the source of the funds, Mr. Hong said. He refused to elaborate.

Investors will get only one month from Oct. 1 to take up the bonds or risk government confiscation of part of the assets not registered under real names. "We will use the proceeds to finance long-term investment in goods and facilities," an official said.

Officials said the bonds should succeed in attracting black-market funds out of hiding despite the low interest paid.

But some analysts were pessimistic. "I think the impact will be very limited. Some money

Japan's Cabinet Plans Meeting on Poor Rice Harvest

Agence France-Press
TOKYO — The cabinet plans to discuss Japan's poor rice harvest next week, the chief cabinet secretary, Masayoshi Takemura, said Friday amid growing signs Japan may have to allow emergency imports of rice.

Mr. Takemura said the meeting would be held Thursday to coincide with the release of the latest crop estimates. He declined to comment on whether the government was considering imports. Rice imports are virtually banned by Japan despite pressure from some of its trading partners, led by the United States, to open up the rice market.

The government's official spokesman said, "For the time being, we are not worried about rice supply and demand."

Japan last allowed emergency imports of rice in 1984, when it bought 150,000 tons from South Korea after four years of bad harvests.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said last week that it expected this year's crop to fall 500,000 tons short of the average harvest, pushing government stocks into deficit next year.

As a result of the coolest summer in 40 years, Japan's rice harvest index fell to 85 points on Aug. 15, matching its postwar low first reached in 1953. The index, which allocates 100 points to an average harvest, is believed to have fallen further, to 75 points, on Sept. 15.

Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Japan is being urged to accept limited rice imports. The government has been opposing the plan, arguing that Japan is already the world's biggest food importer and that countries should be allowed to maintain self-sufficiency in staples such as rice.

The Agriculture Ministry last week also pointed to recent floods in the United States, Brazil, China and India in defending its refusal to open the rice market.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
800	200	200
750	150	150
700	100	100
650	50	50
600	0	0
1989	1989	1989
1990	1990	1990
1991	1991	1991
1992	1992	1992
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2036	2036	2036
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2038	2038	2038
2039	2039	2039
2040	2040	2040

Very briefly:

- Japanese life insurance companies said they planned to cut their Australian bond holdings, largely because of the currency risk as the Australian dollar declines against the yen. Japanese holdings of Australian bonds were reduced 23 percent between February and July.
- Mitsui Corp. is discussing converting Clark Air Base, a former U.S. facility just outside Manila, to an international airport and cargo terminal, Philippine officials said.
- Jardine Matheson Group Ltd. said three contracts involving Jardine companies were approved in the last month in Vietnam, two in the energy industry and one in real estate.
- Rabobank Nederland issued \$300 million of 4.375 percent, three-year dragon bonds in Singapore and Hong Kong to finance its expansion in Asia. Dragon bonds are debt instruments issued in Asia outside Japan and denominated in a currency other than the issuer's.
- The International Natural Rubber Organization called on its producer and consumer members to provide 150 million ringgit (\$58.7 million) to prop up the depressed market. Producer and consumer nations are deadlocked in talks on a new international rubber agreement.
- Sweden will contribute \$10 million toward the payment of Vietnam's \$140 million of arrears to the International Monetary Fund. A group of developed nations, led by France and Japan, has agreed to support Hanoi's effort with a combination of grants and loans.
- The Chinese Channel, a new Asian conglomerate, will launch a Hong Kong-produced satellite television service in February for Chinese communities in Europe.

Singapore Press Sitting on a Cash Hoard

Reuters
SINGAPORE — Singapore Press Holdings Ltd. is likely to report a profit increase of up to 27 percent for the 1993 financial year, but it could have had a more glittering profile by investing its cash hoard in overseas ventures, share analysts said Friday.

Its mounting cash pile, estimated at more than 500 million Singapore dollars (\$315 million), "could become a drag" on Singapore Press's earnings growth, said Yang Sy Jian, the head of Kay Hian James Capel Research. The cash, most earning low bank interest, is likely to reach 1 billion by the end of fiscal 1993, analysts said.

Singapore Press publishes 11 newspapers and seven magazines in three languages, including The Straits Times and The Business Times. It accounts for almost all of Singapore's domestic newspaper advertising and about 53 percent of total media advertising.

The company has just announced one major new investment — the purchase of 240 million dollars of high-speed printing presses and other equipment — but those would only become operational in phases from 1996, meaning that any earnings impact will be seen only in the long term, analysts said.

They predicted that Singapore Press, to announce its 1993 results in October, is likely to report a net profit of \$229.6 million to 237.7 million, up from 186.7 million in financial 1992, mainly because of higher advertising revenue and lower newspaper prices. The net is expected to rise to as much as 279 million dollars in 1994 and about 300 million in 1995.

Japan to Invite Foreign Firms To Jet Project

Reuters
TOKYO — Japanese aircraft makers and their industry association plan to invite companies from the United States, Europe and China to take part in a project to develop an aircraft with about 75 seats called YSX, an official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Friday.

Executives of Japan's three top aircraft makers, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. and Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd., as well as Japan Aircraft Development, will issue invitations during visits to the United States, Europe and China starting next month, the official said.

The Japanese makers are keen to develop a small passenger plane and have been studying the feasibility of a YSX since 1989, the official said. However, he said they had not decided if they would build it.

The YSX, like other aerospace projects, is backed by MITI as a national project.

JAPAN: Hosokawa's Plans for Reforms Leave Trade Policy Untouched

Continued from Page 1

than being a result of any Japanese mercantilism. He dismissed the idea that governments could mandate an end to trade surpluses by setting targets for export and import volumes, something that Washington has said it would like to do in certain trade sectors.

"It is beyond any government control, nor should any government try to control it," he said, leaning forward in a straight-backed chair in a downstairs dining room of the prime minister's residence. "Rather, it should be left in the hands of market workings."

In his meeting with Mr. Clinton, Mr. Hosokawa said he would continue to oppose the "numerical targets" that the United States has been pressing for. He said none were included in the agreement Mr. Clinton signed at the end of the Tokyo economic summit meeting in July, even though U.S. officials said at the time that the agreement had included "understandings" about how far the trade surplus must shrink.

Later, however, Mr. Hosokawa said he felt a commitment to "reduce the surplus in a significant manner" by improving American companies' access to the Japanese market and reviving the Japanese economy, which he recently said was in a state of "emergency."

But he placed an equal burden on Mr. Clinton, saying that the United States "would be expected to make various efforts," including increasing its industrial competitiveness, bolstering its savings rate and reducing its budget deficit. Past Japanese governments have made identical demands.

Mr. Hosokawa argued that the changes he is trying to bring about now, including a broad deregulation of Japanese industry, would accomplish many of the goals the United States seeks. "I have to explain to President Clinton,"

NAFTA: Courts Lack Jurisdiction

Continued from Page 11

violated the National Environmental Policy Act.

The appeals court did not address that contention. However, the appeals court said Judge Richey was incorrect when he concluded that "final agency action" had been taken on the agreement.

"The president is not obligated to submit any agreement to Congress, and until he does, there is no final action," Judge Milva's opinion said, adding that "the president's actions are not 'agency action' and thus cannot be reviewed."

Judge Patricia Wald joined Judge Milva in the opinion; Judge A. Raymond Randolph concurred in a separate opinion.

(AP, Knight-Ridder)

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Herald Tribune

AMEX
Friday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	1993 Low	1993 Close	1993 Open
100	50	1.00	4.00	10.00	110	60	75	70
200	100	2.00	4.00	10.00	210	110	150	140
300	150	3.00	4.00	10.00	310	160	200	190
400	200	4.00	4.00	10.00	410	210	250	240
500	250	5.00	4.00	10.00	510	260	300	290
600	300	6.00	4.00	10.00	610	310	350	340
700	350	7.00	4.00	10.00	710	360	400	390
800	400	8.00	4.00	10.00	810	410	450	440
900	450	9.00	4.00	10.00	910	460	500	490
1000	500	10.00	4.00	10.00	1010	510	550	540

THE REPORT

FIRST COLUMN For Mutuals, Beware of Easy Access

ANOTHER tale of weirdness in Wall Street Babylon: Wells Fargo Bank is allowing its account holders to buy shares in its line of mutual funds — with their automatic teller machine cards. It is not the first bank to try the idea, but others limit the experiment to money market funds, which aren't a whole lot different from ordinary bank accounts.

It's easy to see what's in this for Wells Fargo. After having customers snatched away by more efficient, cheaper purveyors of investment services, banks are fighting back by playing to their strength: the costly branch network that makes them more expensive to begin with.

Optimists — which people who sell funds generally are about this sort of development — probably find Wells Fargo's move to be the logical extension of telephone fund switching, just another way to ease access to markets. They're right, but easy access is not always a good thing.

To start, there's the problem of getting back out. If it's just as easy as getting in and everybody gets the notion at the same time, there's a lemming-style panic exit and a market crash. And if it's not as easy to redeem as had been thought (maybe the machine swallows the card), then the result is watching as the value of everything cascades toward zero.

Defenders will say the same disaster looms for the millions who trade by telephone. It does, but this isn't much of an answer; it only shows how much longer the electronic queue will be when a crunch comes.

There's something objectionable about this that better wiring won't fix. The easier it is to make investment decisions, the more likely they are to be ill-considered. It's confusing when the same industry that encourages its customers to invest for the long haul allows them to do it on a trip to the supermarket. Fund managers need instantaneous access to markets; savers trying to put enough away to take early retirement don't.

C. de A.

Pros Are Still Bullish On Bonds Worldwide

By Rupert Bruce

WORLD bond markets have taken a tumble over the past couple of weeks, prompting some prophets of doom to predict that the bull market may be over, or worse, that a bear market is upon us.

But the weight of opinion among market followers is that bonds are still on the rise — although they may decelerate — and have merely paused for breath.

A set of higher-than-expected U.S. inflation figures released on Sept. 14 sparked the setback and sent U.S. Treasury bond yields back above 6 percent. Prices fell and yields rose in sympathy elsewhere, notably in Britain, which had its own disappointing set of inflation figures.

Talk of a bear market in American bonds was encouraged by a published critique written by a group of economists known as the shadow open market committee, which was formed about 20 years ago to challenge conventional wisdom on U.S. monetary policy. The committee's recent report said that the policy was dangerously expansionary and that it was creating a bubble in bond and share prices.

When President Boris N. Yeltsin dissolved Russia's parliament on Tuesday, prices fell still further but then rebounded. Indeed, a few markets have now made up all the ground they lost over the past two weeks. The Japanese bond market, boosted by a cut in short-term interest rates, has even touched new highs.

Nonetheless, some bond market followers now feel that bonds have risen far enough and that the bull phase is over. They seem to be a minority, however, as most of London's bond pundits believe that the disinflationary forces that have been so good to bond markets are still at large. One set of figures does not make a trend, they say; what we're seeing is merely profit taking.

The current rally started in mid-1990. Since the beginning of that year, the Salomon Brothers World Government Bond Index has shown a total return of 42.8 percent in local currencies (45.3 percent in U.S. dollars). The average global bond fund has returned 34 percent in dollars, according to Micropal, the British fund-monitoring service. And the best-performing bond market

— Japan's — helped by the strength of the yen, has returned 69.3 percent in dollars.

Philip Saunders, director of currency and fixed interest at the investment management group Guinness Flight, says the rally is in part due to the economic cycle, but is also a reaction to the changing structure of economies.

Typically, at the end of every economic cycle, inflation falls as a result of high interest rates, and then interest rates themselves are reduced, encouraging growth. As inflation falls, the interest payments paid by bonds become more attractive, because they are not eroded by inflation and because cash investments become less attractive. Bond prices thus tend to rise.

But from a structural point of view, Mr. Saunders said, the high level of debt in the United States and the shift of manufacturing capacity from the West to Eastern Europe, where wages are lower, are restraining economic growth and inflation in the West.

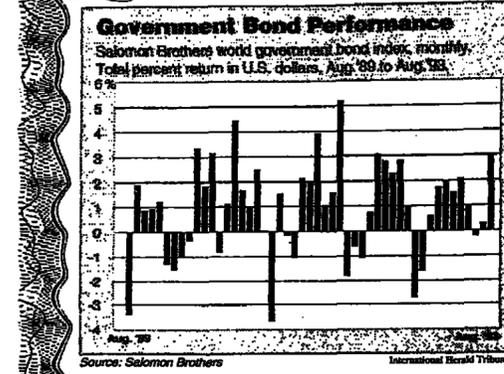
"I think that governments generally have underestimated the extent of the downturn — with the possible exception of the United States — which means that the downturn will last longer," he said.

Mr. Saunders argues that these circumstances — again, with the possible exception of the United States — add up to a continuing bull market in bonds.

"It looks like subdued inflation for some time, where short-term interest rates will fall further than people expect, particularly in Europe and also Japan," he said. "That means the wave of money going into equity markets and bond markets might lead to an underhook in the bond markets."

Richard Noble, a fixed-income strategist at Salomon Brothers in London, says that the recent bond market setback was the result of the bad inflation numbers plus a couple of statistics showing the German economy to be stronger than expected. He says that market psychology has been hit by this but, in reality, all the market has got is a bad case of indigestion after a very strong run.

Mr. Noble said the market may be subdued for a while, but that the fundamental disinflationary backdrop remains, factors which should cause a continued rise in bond prices. He cautioned, however, that the rallies may be sporadic, and that forthcoming elections in Germany, fiscal concerns in



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Prudential Life Internat Bond Svc	180.21
Investment Co of America	168.87
Investment Co of America	168.15
Investment Co of America	166.47
Investment Co of America	166.45
Investment Co of America	166.18
Investment Co of America	164.03
Investment Co of America	159.88
Investment Co of America	158.06
Investment Co of America	156.93
Investment Co of America	155.96
Investment Co of America	154.93
Investment Co of America	154.09
Investment Co of America	154.04

France, and wage negotiations in Spain could lead some disruption.

Adding that the high inflation numbers in the United States were due to somewhat aberrant forces that should not continue, Mr. Noble said that even the American market should continue to rally. He said he was advising clients to move from the long-dated and more volatile bonds to shorter-dated, more stable bonds. "It's a bullish market," he said. "But it is becoming patchy."

One of the gloomier of London's bond pundits is Gordon Johns, managing director of Kemper Investment Management Co. He says that the recent inflation numbers and consequent market setback do indeed signal the end of the bull market. But he does not think that the sustained price falls and rising yields of a bear market will necessarily follow.

"If we look at yields around the world, they are certainly lower now than they have

been since the early 1980s," he said. "So I think we would come to the conclusion that bond markets are now fully valued. There is nothing wrong with 6 to 7 percent nominal yield or 3 percent in real terms after inflation. But do not expect anything in terms of capital gains."

Robert Stirling, the director in charge of fixed income at GT Management, disagrees with the basic premise that the bull market has ended, but he does think that yields will become a more significant part of the total return.

"After this pretty tremendous 12 months it is probably time for consolidation," he said. "But I can't envisage an end to the bull market unless we see short-term interest rates rising, and that will not happen for some time."

"The real fears are related to growth, inflation, and money supply," Mr. Stirling added. "And those are not this year's prob-

lems or next year's. I would expect a resumption of the bull market within a few weeks."

Mr. Stirling further said that a repeat of the bond market's performance of the last 12 months is currently unlikely, but that the global market should continue its upward climb in the long term. On an absolute basis, he said, yields should fall more outside the United States than within U.S. borders.

"But let us not forget that government bonds offer a very secure source of income at a time of very low inflation," he said. "Outflows are likely to be limited by the fact that the yield curves globally are very steep, and people will therefore go along the yield curve and buy the extra yield."

Mr. Stirling forecast that investors will shun the low yields on cash or very short-dated securities in favor of long-dated bonds, which in turn will lead to capital gains.

Third World Bonds: Returns vs. Risk

By Conrad de Aenlle

WITH interest rates low in Japan and the United States, and moving in that direction all over Europe, bond investors are having trouble finding decent yields in the usual places. Even junk has become too good for some people; in many cases yields on high-yield bonds are no longer high at all, hovering around those that U.S. Treasuries carried not so many months ago.

Developing Country Debt Funds

	No. of Funds	Total Return % to Aug. 31, 93
All Emerging Market Fixed-Income Funds*	22	14.34%
SEC-Reg'd High Yield Municipal Funds	32	15.69%
SEC-Reg'd General Gov't Bond Mutual Funds	129	10.83%
SEC-Reg'd Global Bond Mutual Funds	75	9.78%
Offshore U.S. Dollar Bond Funds	57	8.91%
Offshore Global Bond Funds	140	6.18%

* This includes all SEC-registered and offshore funds.
Source: Lipper Analytical Services.

Where a lot of them are sending their money — via fund managers — is to the developing world. Emerging debt markets have continued to expand, with more governments getting into the market, and more corporate issuers, too.

The volume of new issues nearly doubled in the first four months of the year, compared with last, according to the most recent data compiled by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. That continues a pattern in effect since the start of the decade.

Investment funds have been conspicuous buyers of the debt. Lipper Analytical Services estimates total assets of emerging debt funds at close to \$3 billion. Mainstream funds searching for yield have purchased still more of the debt, although there are no precise numbers.

The attraction has been the returns. In the year ended Aug. 31, the emerging market bond funds tracked by Lipper showed an average total return of 14.24 percent. That reflects the high interest rates carried by Third World debt and also the gain in the price of the paper as those rates have fallen.

And they have fallen quite a lot, as people become more familiar and interested with markets such as Mexico and other South American countries that continue to make economic progress. Mexican government bonds with a five-year maturity recently sported yields of 6.2 percent, compared with 7.5 percent in May.

The decline represents falling spreads over U.S. Treasury yields, the usual way Third World debt is priced, and the falling yields of U.S. Treasuries themselves, as the U.S. economy's lethargy lingers.

The decline in yields has forced fund managers to look farther afield for returns. Many are turning to corporate bonds, which have lower credit ratings — often for no good reason — and thus higher yields than governments. (It is customary for rating agencies to judge corporate bonds more risky than those issued by nations, even though companies in developing countries appear to be sounder, in many cases, than the countries themselves.)

"The corporate bond market really is extremely interesting," observes Ashwin Vasan, a portfolio manager and global fixed-income specialist at Oppenheimer Management Corp., singing out Mexico. Whereas in most countries the big issuers are banks, utilities and oil companies, "Mexico perhaps is the only instance in which you have a diverse group of issuers: retailers, Pepsi bottlers, cement companies," noted Mr. Vasan. "Mexico is the only place where you can speak of a diversified bond market like in the U.S."

A report by J.P. Morgan notes that Mexican corporate and bank issues comprise more than half of all new bonds offered in the country. The increasing diversity of the market — there are now 77 Mexican Eurobond issues outstanding — provides opportunities for investors, the report says, but also dangers.

Corporate bonds usually yield

0.5 to 1.5 percentage points above governments, the Morgan analysts note: "As Mexican sovereign spreads over U.S. Treasuries have fallen, this additional spread for corporate credit risk has become an increasingly important component of total return on Mexican corporate bonds. ... With increased attention, bonds with inappropriate narrow credit spreads are more likely to be identified and to underperform."

For those who think the best returns in Mexico are already behind them, there now are plenty of other countries to choose from, says Elizabeth Morrissey, managing partner at Kleiman International Consultants, which specializes in emerging markets. Bi-issuers lately of corporate or sovereign debt have been Turkey, the Philippines, Morocco, Egypt, India, Peru and Poland.

"People are hot on Turkey, which has done really well this year, and Poland has also done well," she said, despite the recent strong showing of former Communists in last Sunday's elections.

New debt issues still tend to be denominated in dollars, but there is an increasing amount being underwritten in local currencies, Ms. Morrissey pointed out. "Investing in emerging markets has gone through a series of phases and trends," she said. "The next is local-currency bonds and money market instruments."

The new-found fiscal soundness in Mexico has propelled demand for peso bills and notes. Twenty-eight-day bills, called Cetes, yield a little over 13 percent. As recently as

last October, they carried yields of close to 20 percent. What has helped push yields down so sharply is buying by American funds, even those that normally go nowhere near developing debt markets, in a quest for higher returns than those available in established stock and bond markets. Foreigners now own more than half of the \$17 billion in outstanding Cetes, compared with just 20 percent a year ago. Unlike longer-term Mexican government debt, Cetes are rated investment grade.

"People seem to believe they're going to stick with their exchange rate bands," Ms. Morrissey said. "Unless something peculiar should happen in the electoral process, which is unlikely, nothing's going to change; they can't afford to scare off foreign investors."

Less sound countries have to offer local-currency debt either with significant nominal yields or with yields pegged to inflation, she said. One-year Turkish government paper yields around 37 percent; take off 70 percent for inflation and the real yield is 17 percent. Poland offers its one-year bills at inflation plus 5 percent. Interesting corporate issues can be found in Peru, where one-year bonds of blue-chip companies have real yields of 12 to 16 percent.

The sudden demand for such exotic investments is worrying to some who remember the economic havoc wrought by leftist governments not so many years ago. "My concern is that these are equity-type risks and occasionally equity-type returns, and that people have forgotten to look at their history books," advises Michael Lipper, president of Lipper Analytical.

"They may be wonderful funds, but they're risky; people shouldn't be confused by the terms 'fixed income' or 'bonds,'" he said.

Ms. Morrissey agrees that "a lot of people are out there saying, 'Have we no short-term memory? But the global trend is to free-market democracy. I don't think anyone is going to go in and nationalize again. They've lost all the momentum they've gained in the last five years."

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THE MONEY REPORT

Value Lurks in Continental Property

By Aline Sullivan

PRIVATE investors with long memories are beginning to wonder whether European commercial real estate, one of the most recession-prone sectors of any economy, might be a hunting ground for bargains as the Continent continues to struggle with its deepest postwar recession.

The memories date back to the slump of the mid 1970s, when a few sharp-witted investors made handsome profits on real estate that was going for a song. The current recession looks certain to be deeper, so profits may prove even healthier for investors who enter the market at the point recovery begins. But identifying the right moment will not be easy.

There are plenty of investors who argue that the moment is now. They point to the steady recovery in real estate values in Britain over the past six months and claim that other markets, notably France and the Benelux countries, are poised for an upswing.

"The continental markets are a year or two behind the U.K. markets," said Chris Turner, real estate analyst at stockbrokers Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London. "They are going into recession as the U.K. comes out. But values are not going to get much worse. People have spotted what is happening in the U.K. and are trying to get in on the continental markets."

Office Rents in Europe

Rents for prime office space, in U.S. dollars per square meter	
Moscow	679
Paris - Right Bank	638
London - West End	636
Warsaw	573
Frankfurt	536
London - City	521
Berlin	503
Paris - Berry	445
Munich	427
Prague	415
London - Sturbs	396
Düsseldorf	392
Paris - La Defense	382
Milan	382
Budapest	367
Hamburg	367
Edinburgh	322
Luxembourg	316
Niagara	296
Brussels	292
Barcelona	281
Glasgow	263
Vienna	257
Dublin	252
Lyon - Presqu'ile	211
Amsterdam	211
The Hague	187
Utrecht	176
Rotterdam	162
Antwerp	149

Source: Jones Lang Wootton International Herald Tribune

property price index has outperformed the FT All Share index since September 1992. According to London-based real estate firm Baring, Houston & Saunders, the bulk of overseas interest is coming from continental European investors. Southeast Asian and Middle Eastern investors are also active.

"The market is attracting strong overseas interest and is perceived to present good value as the U.K. economy begins to show signs of growth," said Peter MacPherson, head of the firm's European unit. "Regional investments are beginning to receive more attention among European investors but London is the prime focus."

Unfortunately, the recent series of bombings by the Irish Republican Army, Simon Goodfellow, a property analyst at Baring Securities in London, estimates that the Bishopsgate bombing in the City of London in April took a million square feet of prime real estate out of the London market.

Andrew Causar, an analyst at James Capel, is advising clients to buy shares in smaller companies like Peel Holdings PLC and St. Modwen Properties to take advantage of his forecasted increase of up to 12 percent in capital values by the end of next year.

ferred by declining interest rates. In isolation, low interest rates make yields from real estate investments more attractive than bond yields.

The German market is unlikely to deteriorate further this year, say analysts, despite rising supply in the office sector. Commercial real estate values in Germany have been less prone to the boom and bust cycles of their European neighbors because the market is well-divided among several major cities. Values in Brussels and Amsterdam are also steady and may be ready to rally, analysts add.

On the Paris bourse, property stocks have outperformed the CAC-40 stock index by about 20 percent since the beginning of the year. But concerns remain that the uptick may prove to be no more than a temporary blip.

Guy Marty, chief executive of the Institut de l'Epargne Immobilière et Foncière in Paris, draws a contrast between the performance of French property companies and those of real estate investment trusts (REITs) in the United States. He notes that the French property companies, stung by the downturn in real estate values, are currently behaving cautiously. REITs, by contrast, have seen their capitalization rise to nearly \$17 billion from \$6 billion over the past two and a half years.

Mr. Marty also pointed out that property companies listed on the Paris stock exchange are not the pure plays on the domestic property market that REITs are in the United States. The private investor cannot select with certainty the scope of his investment before investing.

Analysts predict that office rental values will fall by as much as 15 percent this year in Paris, while the volume of new spaces continues to increase. According to Baring, Houston & Saunders, this is due to the completion of developments which were commissioned in the booming markets of the late 1980s. "Paris is still some way behind London in the cycle," said Mr. MacPherson. "Rental values in the office sector have not yet reached the floor. In the meantime," he said, "there will be opportunities for astute contra-cyclical investors."



A 17th century drawing by Rombout van Troyen, detailed above, will be auctioned in November by Sotheby's in Amsterdam.

Drawings: Opportunities for the Prudent

By Kate Balas

THE market for paintings — or "pictures," as they are referred to in the trade — is known for boom and bust periods during which prices rise and fall sharply. But collectors and investors seeking to make a generally less expensive art purchase in a less volatile climate, say experts, should investigate the market in drawings.

"This is not an area to jump into quickly," says Elizabeth Llewellyn, an expert in old master drawings at Sotheby's in London. "But drawings represent an area where there are still numerous options for the collector who is willing to take the time to learn."

Unlike pictures or prints, which are defined as finished compositions, a drawing is typically considered part of a work in progress. A drawing is often a preparatory sketch or study on which a later, more elaborate work is based. "It is the artist's own inventive exercise in the early stages of creation," says James Roundell, director of impressionist and modern drawings for Christie's in London.

Since they are often unfinished works, most drawings remain unsigned, and often cannot be attributed. Auction houses, however, attempt to attribute a date and school to individual pieces before sales. "But there is often not enough time, or resources, to do so," said Ms. Llewellyn. "It's an unsolved problem, and often the collector becomes the detective after the purchase."

Ron Harrison, a New York collector, feels the somewhat unrefined nature of drawings adds to their aesthetic value. "I buy the pieces based on my love of the

work, not on the signature that comes with them," he said. "I feel drawings offer a more intimate relationship with the artist. The artist is experimenting and creating before your eyes, and in a good piece you feel the emotion."

Because of difficulty in establishing authenticity and the possibility that a dealer might make unsubstantiated claims, Mr. Roundell warns that the potential buyer must take care in choosing his source. "It's an area totally open to the unscrupulous," he said. "There are many fine dealers and auction houses throughout the world, but this is an area in which the buyer wants to make every effort to be as informed as possible before purchasing."

Helén Miles, acting curator of drawings for the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, strongly supports this view. "Don't start out cold when you are buying drawings," she said. "It's very hard to distinguish styles, and extra knowledge and a good eye are needed. When considering an investment in drawings it is very important to know the market value and to be conscious of exactly what your money is buying."

Many experts say that too often the effort to learn about art history is through books, and that the serious collector would be better off visiting galleries, exhibitions and sales. "You need to see drawings in their original form," says Mr. Roundell. "They don't reproduce well, and, it is strongly the best way to learn." In addition to ongoing exhibitions and museum collections, say experts, the major auction houses hold five to 10 sales a year in which drawings are represented.

Prices for drawings can range from a few hundred dollars to well into six figures, depending on several issues. The first in-

volves the seller's ability to determine authorship, which is most easily done when the work can be directly linked to a known painting or print. A second consideration is how closely the drawing actually resembles the finished work. And drawings in which color is used are often more expensive than black and white compositions. Finally, one considers the condition of the piece.

When examining a piece, Mr. Roundell notes the importance of having an expert's help in determining condition. "Until 50 or 60 years ago, many drawings were mounted with an acid base which can ultimately cause deterioration," he said. "In addition, unlike paintings, which are produced on canvas, drawings tend to be more fragile and should always be kept under glass and away from direct light."

While drawings as a broad category are generally defined as works in progress — executed on paper, and found in a variety of mediums ranging from pencil to watercolors — the value of particular pieces within their individually defined periods varies greatly. Periods are broken down to include, for example, old masters, contemporary, impressionist (French, German, Austrian), 19th century, English 18th and 19th century, and modern British. The availability of high-quality works within each category ebbs and flows as in the picture market.

Overall, drawings have a smaller collector field than pictures, and prices tend to remain at a much steadier, less inflationary, level, say experts. "Even though

there are reasonable buys, the potential collector should realize that there are fewer and fewer each year, because the works are ultimately becoming less readily available," said Ms. Miles. "The public institutions are going to buy up the Leonardo's, and this means that the independent collector is going to always be looking at somewhat lesser known artists."

Other experts say that German and Austrian drawings, as well as French 17th and early 18th century pieces are still available at good prices. Two good sources for learning about the present market value of individual schools, Ms. Miles added, are the quarterly "Master Drawings" and the bimonthly journal "Drawings."

It's the Cusp of Jupiter, You Say? Buy!

By Philip Crawford

YOU'VE got a tough decision to make regarding an investment. Or perhaps you can't decide which direction to take your company in. You've used every form of sophisticated analysis in search of a clear path, but remain in a quandary.

A friend jokingly suggests a visit to an astrologer or a psychic, and you laugh heartily, because, as everybody knows, such things are nonsense at best and witchcraft at worst. Right?

Perhaps. But an increasing number of sophisticated investors are seeking such counsel, say the people who give out business and market advice that is based on the stars, psychic phenomena, or extra-sensory perception.

Such advisers, sounding eminently reasonable, typically say that their opinions should only be used as one source of input among

many in making a decision. Many of them emphasize that they are far from infallible. And they candidly admit that the senior investment officers and CEOs who consult them wouldn't be caught dead entering their office or standing next to them at a cocktail party, for fear the association would damage their reputation.

At the same time, many such counselors claim their perceptions regarding market movements and business plans are often quite accurate. What is more, some of them can prove it.

Take the case of Michael Harding, a British psychologist and astrologer who has been using the stars to advise companies on various aspects of their business for more than 10 years. Back in 1986 when Mr. Harding was publishing a newsletter called "The Investment Cycles Report," he devised a forecast, using astrological principles, for the 1987 performance of the FTSE 100 stock index. The forecast, charted in September

1986, set Oct. 19, 1987, as the apex of the long climb for the index, to be followed shortly thereafter by a sharp falloff.

Oct. 19, 1987, turned out to be, of course, the date of the second great stock market crash of the 20th century.

"The general principle is one of relating planetary cycles to market cycles," says Mr. Harding. "One can look at any market graph and observe the highs and lows over a number of years. One can then look at what has been going on with the planets over the same period of time, and look for similar patterns between the two. If there is indeed a market pattern that follows a planetary pattern, you have the makings of a model which can be used to make forecasts."

Mr. Harding said that astrology is best at forecasting major market movements over relatively long time periods. "What's problematic," he said, "is the daily ebb and flow of markets. And traders want to know what's happening next week, not next year."

Acknowledging that astrology is normally placed at the fringe end of technical analysis, at least in Western countries, Mr. Harding maintained that following the stars is a recognized method of market forecasting in Japan and the Far East. He added that acceptance of such methods seems greater in the United States than in England.

Ruth Berger of Evanston, Illinois, who calls herself a Hunch Power authority, agrees that somewhat unorthodox modes of market analysis are gaining acceptance in the States, although she warns that the process has a long way to go. The term Hunch Power, a trade mark, refers to the power of intuitive thinking, or hunches. And Ms. Berger has been so successful at playing the market — particularly regarding business and investments — that she is a regular on television and radio shows in nearby Chicago. She also sees private clients, some of whom are corporate executives and professional investors.

Someone asking Ms. Berger for advice on the stock of a particular

company, for example, might be asked to provide a few materials first. "I might ask them to bring in a company brochure that has photographs of the CEO and other top executives on it," says Ms. Berger. "By looking over this material without actually reading it, and especially by touching it, I get feelings and images which tell me about the company's future, based on the influence of these people. The photographs are especially important."

Ms. Berger said that she is often contacted for help in determining business plans, figuring out the most cost-effective ways to utilize employees, or to help solve personality conflicts in the workplace quickly and effectively. She also teaches people to learn how to use their own extra-sensory ability, something she believes everyone has.

When asked why she has not used her investment acumen for her own personal enrichment, she replies that that is much more difficult than aiding others. "If you are emotionally involved yourself, if you have a personal financial stake in a situation, it just doesn't work," she said. "If I were to try to play the market a lot for myself, the information I would receive via my senses would become inaccurate."

Ms. Berger said that the corporate types and investment professionals who seek her advice are very secretive about it. "They wouldn't want their clients or stockholders to know that they are making decisions based on anything other than fact," she said. "And I understand that."

BRIEFCASE

BZW Offers Instrument in Endowment Policies

The investment banking division of Barclay's Bank, Barclay de Zoete Wedd Ltd., this week launched the BZW Endowment Fund, which hopes to raise up to £20 million to invest in second-hand endowment policies. The offer is expected to close on Oct. 14, with dealing on the London Stock Exchange to begin a week later. Minimum fully-paid investment in the fund is £2,000 (about \$3,000).

An endowment policy is a savings vehicle issued by U.K. life insurance offices, usually maturing in 20 to 25 years, with an annual investment return of typically 8 to 13 percent.

The fund, incorporated in Jersey, will be managed by BZW Investment Management (Jersey) Ltd. The endowment policies will be sourced by Beale Dobie, in conjunction with Policy Portfolio P.L.C., both of which are known market makers in the second-hand endowment policy market.

Distribution will be as capital profits on annual redemption dates beginning in 2001 and ending in 2005. For further information, contact Daniel Nathanson at BZW (44.71) 623.7777.

A Guide in Plain English For Trustees of Charities

Fleming Investment Management, hoping to help British charity trustees understand their responsibilities — and display its own

expertise — has produced a new guide to its investment management services written in nontechnical language. The guide is designed to be read by all charity trustees, not just financial directors or specialists.

Fleming says the impetus for the new guide was provided by recent U.K. research undertaken for the National Council for Voluntary Organizations and the Charity Commission, which showed that only between one-third and one-half of all charity trustees receive information about their responsibilities. "The report highlighted that the level of information reaching trustees about their responsibilities is pitifully low," said Maryn Bensley, head of Fleming's charity division.

"All trustees can be held personally responsible for their investment and financial decisions," added Mr. Bensley, "and many trustees of smaller charities do not have full-time financial directors. We feel it is very important to cater especially to them."

Copies of the new guide, called "Managing the Investment of Charities and Charitable Trusts," are available free of charge to such organizations. Contact Sarah Hamilton at Fleming's (44.71) 382.8660.

All Europay ATM brands (Cirrus, eurocheque and Eurocard/MasterCard) are now accepted by the nearly 1,100 cash dispensing machines that constitute the Bancontact/Mister Cash Belgian ATM network.

On a worldwide basis, Europay forecasts that its brands will provide cash access to nearly 375,000 ATMs by the end of this year, and to more than 460,000 by the end of 1994.

What Changes in Tax Laws May Mean for U.S. Filers

The stockbrokerage Smith Barney Shearson is offering a free report explaining the tax consequences of the congressional budget agreement on American taxpayers.

The report, titled "The New Tax Laws and Your Investments," summarizes the tax changes contained in the budget bill and provides sample profiles of taxpayers in different circumstances of age, family and income. There is a checklist with suggested strategies to mitigate the tax increases expected to hit better-off taxpayers.

The report also contains information about tax-advantaged investments, such as municipal bonds. No doubt Smith Barney Shearson can arrange the purchase of these, although it is always advisable to shop around for other advice and lower charges before taking the plunge.

For a copy of the report, call (800) 233-7833, extension 1950, toll-free from American phones, or (212) 464-6000 from outside the United States.

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سكوا من الاصل

SPORTS

Braves Triumph, Holding Lead as Giants Win, Too

The Atlanta Braves are taking their successful road show to Philadelphia for a likely National League playoff preview.

The two-time National League champions made it two out of three in Montreal on Thursday with a 6-1

NL ROUNDUP

victory over the Expos, the team with the league's best record at home.

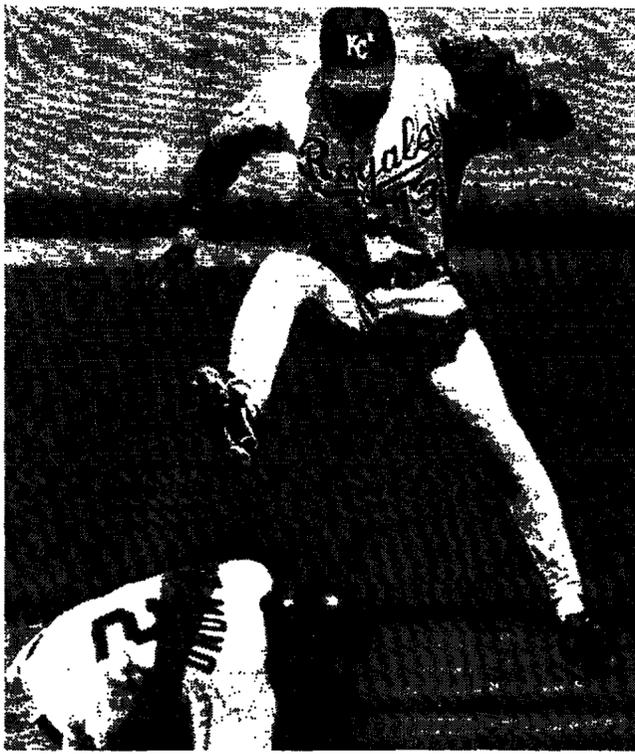
The Braves maintained their 2½-game lead over San Francisco, which beat Houston 7-0, but Atlanta's magic number to clinch the NL West dropped to eight.

"Any time you win two out of three here is pretty good," said the Braves' manager, Bobby Cox. "Montreal is awful pesky."

The road victory was Atlanta's 51st — the most in the majors — and broke the franchise record set in 1957. The Braves are 27-5 on the road since July 23 and have won 16 of 20 games overall to tie a franchise record with 98 victories.

The loss dropped the Expos 6 games behind the Phillies in the NL East and cut the Phillies' magic number to five.

Greg Maddux won his seventh straight game and leads the majors with a 2.42 ERA. He allowed



The A's Scott Hemond was safe at second on a steal, as the Royals' Jose Lind snared a wild throw.

White Sox Take 6-Game Lead Into Showdown With Rangers

The Chicago White Sox would prefer to win the American League West without any help.

Sitting on a six-game lead, they would clinch their first title in a decade if they sweep the three-game series with the second-place Texas Rangers beginning Friday night in Chicago.

"It's going to be tough because they've got their three tough pitch-

ers. He allowed the one California run on four hits, with five strikeouts and two walks.

"He had struggled a little bit lately, but now he's got 22 wins," Lamont said. "That shows what a great pitcher he is."

After the Angels got a run in the second inning, Karkovics put the White Sox ahead with a two-run homer off Mark Langston in the fifth. He added a two-run double and a Bo Jackson had an RBI single in a four-run sixth.

Ventura made it 7-1 with an RBI single in the seventh.

Langston lost his fourth consecutive start, allowing six runs on eight hits in six innings.

Blue Jays 5, Red Sox 1: Roberto

Alomar drove in three runs and Dave Stewart allowed three hits in seven innings as Toronto won for the 10th time in 11 games, beating visiting Boston.

Stewart won his third straight game, allowing one run. Alomar homered in the first and added a two-run triple in the third for a 4-0 lead against Nate Miobach.

Athletics 2, Royals 1: In Oakland, California, Brent Gates and Jerry Browne had run-scoring singles in the sixth and seventh innings as Bobby Witt outduelled Kevin Appier, who had won six in a row. Appier's five scoreless innings extended his streak to 33, setting a club record.

AL ROUNDUP

ers going against us," Jack McDowell said Thursday after pitching the visiting White Sox to a 7-1 victory over the California Angels.

Ron Karkovics, who drove in four runs against the Angels with his 20th homer and a double, said "It feels good to be going home six games in front. What we didn't want was for it to be three or less. Now the pressure is on the Rangers."

Robin Ventura, who scored one run and singled home another as the White Sox lowered their magic number to five, said, "It would be great if we could do it this weekend; it's better than counting on someone else to do it."

In the AL East, Toronto moved closer to its third straight division title with a 5-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox. The Blue Jays are 5½ games in front of New York and six over Baltimore, and their magic number also dropped to five.

On Thursday, McDowell snapped a personal three-game losing skid with his 10th complete

The AL and NL Pennant Races

AMERICAN LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Team	W	L	Team	W	L
Toronto	28	64	Philadelphia	19	57
New York	23	70	Pittsburgh	18	58
Baltimore	22	70	St. Louis	18	59

Against Bills, Marino May Pass Unitas

DOLPHINS (1-1) at BILLS (2-0): KEY STAT: Dolphins' Dan Marino needs 216 passing yards to pass Johnny Unitas into third place on all-time passing yardage list; Bills' Jim Kelly is 10-4 vs. Marino.

COMMENT: Buffalo owns the American Football Conference's No. 1 rushing attack (138.5 yards per game) and Buffalo is 57-2 when it has more rushing attempts than its opponents. That means plenty of Thurman Thomas and look for Andre Reed to continue his impressive breakthrough runs on short pass completions. Oddsmakers have made the Bills 6-point favorites.

BUCCANEERS (0-2) at BEARS (0-2): KEY STAT: Buccaneers have lost 17 of the last 20 vs. Chicago; Bears have not opened 0-3 since going 0-7 in 1969.

COMMENT: Tampa Bay was supposed to be a better team in '93, but many of the old vets have surfaced: a horrible run defense, shaky pass protection and turnovers that kill. That trend will continue as Bears wins their first game for their new coach, Dave Wannstedt. Much maligned Bears' quarterback Jim Harbaugh will finally have a healthy Neal Anderson and Curtis Conway, a rookie receiver, and may respond with a sound effort. Bears by 7.

49ERS (2-1) at SAINTS (3-0): KEY STAT: 49ers have won nine straight vs. division and five of six in Superdome; Saints' Wade Wilson has thrown five touchdown passes and only one interception.

COMMENT: Strange things happen to the Saints when they meet the 49ers. The ball bounces all kinds of ways and it usually winds up in the 49ers' hands — as does the game. 49ers by 2½.

BROWNS (3-0) at COLTS (1-1): KEY STAT: Browns trailed at Raiders, 16-3, with 4:58 left and won, 19-16; Colts got 11 sacks in '92 season-opening win over Browns.

COMMENT: Not only did the Cleveland offense revive vs. the Raiders under backup Vinny Testaverde, but the Browns defense allowed only one first down in the second half — and that was via a penalty. Browns by 2.

RAMS (1-2) vs. OILERS (1-2): KEY STAT: Rams have 13 sacks and tie with Raiders.

NFL MATCHUPS

Browns and Saints for NFL lead; Oilers have won nine of last 12 games at home vs. NFC.

COMMENT: After losses to New Orleans and San Diego, Houston gets a breather against the Rams, who are usually soft in road games. Wilber Marshall's second game back from a knee injury gives the Oilers defense added bite. Oilers by 11.

PATRIOTS (0-3) at JETS (1-1): KEY STAT: Patriots' coach Bill Parcells when with Giants was 2-0 vs. Jets and 50-20 at Giants Stadium; Jets own league's No. 1 offense (423.5 yards per game).

COMMENT: Parcells is finding that the Patriots are a long way from contending, and the Jets will help drive home the point. New England must find a way to pressure Boomer Esiason, who threw for 371 yards vs. Denver and 323 yards vs. Miami. New England won't run on the Jets; the Jets are allowing only 63 rushing yards per game. Jets by 9.

PACKERS (1-1) at VIKINGS (1-1): KEY STAT: Packers are allowing only 13 points per game; Vikings' Jim McMahon is 28-5 vs. National Football Conference Central teams.

COMMENT: Green Bay two weeks ago outplayed Philadelphia for three quarters and then tried to coast late and was nipped by the Eagles. Vikings, too, have looked shaky. Vikings by 2½.

SEAHAWKS (1-2) vs. BENGALS (0-3): KEY STAT: Seahawks' Chris Warren leads AFC rushers with 288 yards; the Bengals' quarterback, David Klingler, has completed at least one pass to 10 different receivers.

COMMENT: Warren is a big, slashing and quick back who ripped New England last week for a career-high 174 rushing yards. Klingler is learning on the run, and the Seattle defense is steady and primed to make his afternoon miserable. Seahawks by 2½.

STEELERS (1-2) at FALCONS (0-3): KEY STAT: Steelers are 8-1 all-time vs. Atlanta, last beat Atlanta in 1990 and have not lost to the Falcons since 1970; Falcons' Bobby Hebert is the league's No. 1 passer with six touchdown throws and no interceptions.

COMMENT: Atlanta allowed 268 rushing yards in its loss to San Francisco and its defense is reeling, having allowed a league-high 101 points. The offense, behind Hebert, is producing. Where is Eric Dickerson? No matter, the Falcons won't need him here, but its run defense must improve against one of the league's best run-blocking teams. Falcons by 3.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Toronto	28	64	.308
New York	23	70	.297
Baltimore	22	70	.239
Detroit	18	74	.245
Cleveland	17	75	.227
Milwaukee	16	76	.211

West Division

Chicago	27	67	.287
Seattle	21	73	.288
Kansas City	19	75	.254
California	18	76	.234
Minnesota	16	78	.208
Oakland	14	80	.175

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Philadelphia	19	57	.331
Pittsburgh	18	58	.308
St. Louis	18	59	.305
Chicago	17	60	.284
Atlanta	17	60	.283
Florida	16	61	.264
New York	15	62	.242

West Division

Los Angeles	20	60	.250
San Francisco	19	61	.246
San Diego	19	61	.245
Arizona	18	62	.226
Colorado	17	63	.219
San Diego	16	64	.203

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

West Division

Chicago	1	0	0
Seattle	0	0	0
Kansas City	0	0	0
California	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0
Oakland	0	0	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

West Division

Los Angeles	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0
San Diego	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0
San Diego	0	0	0

TENNIS

World Group Qualifiers

South Korea & South 2: Sergi Bruchanov def. Christo Yovchev, 6-4, 6-4; 6-4, 6-4.

Spain & Spain 2: Sergi Bruchanov def. Shih-Hsun Chu, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

New Zealand & Austria 2: Alex Antonich def. Brad Steven, 7-6 (6-4), 6-4, 6-4; 6-4, 6-4.

Italy & Italy 2: Eric Merloni def. Israel, 6-4, 6-4; 6-4, 6-4.

Israel & Israel 2: Amos Mankowitz def. Israel, 6-4, 6-4; 6-4, 6-4.

USA & USA 2: Eric Merloni def. USA, 6-4, 6-4; 6-4, 6-4.

USA & USA 2: Eric Merloni def. USA, 6-4, 6-4; 6-4, 6-4.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

KANSAS CITY—Elected David D. Glass chairman and Michael E. Herman president.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Tommy Lasorda, govt. coach, to 4-year contract.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Ollie Sitton, coach, to 3-year contract with option for 4th year.

PORTLAND—Signed James Robinson, govt. coach, to 3-year contract with option for 4th year.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Greg Graham, govt. coach, to 3-year contract with option for 4th year.

SOCCER

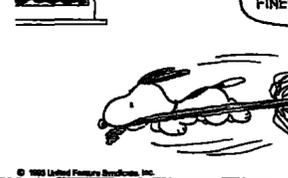
FRANCHISE FIRST DIVISION

Paris St. Germain & Auxerre International Friendly South Korea 1, Australia 1

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Herd Abrams

YASSA

GEDUN

THARRE

HARTO

Answer here:

BLONDIE



WIZARD of ID



DOONESBURY

MOU—SOME UNBELIEVABLE STRONG LANGUAGE IN THE STUDENT'S DEMANDS!

AND AN IMPACT YOU'VE HAD SIR! I CAN'T BELIEVE THE CHAIRS OF PEOPLE CALLING FOR YOUR HEAD!

THE STUDENTS, THE FACULTY, THE DEANS, THE ALUMNI, THE BUSINESS, EVEN YOUR OWN STAFF ARE SCREAMING FOR YOUR HEAD!

AND WHY QUACKY ARE ALL THESE PEOPLE ABOUT YOU?

DON'T YOU SEE, SIR? YOU DID IT! YOU BROUGHT THIS CAMPUS TOGETHER!

BEEBLE BAILEY



REX MORGAN



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



سكوا من الأصل

SPORTS

Europe Leads U.S. In Ryder Cup, 4-3

International Herald Tribune
SUTTON COLDFIELD, England — One moves ahead and the other follows inevitably. The Ryder Cup teams will continue along like this, walking and sprinting and almost tumbling like someone in a hurry who isn't sure where he's going. Who knows, in the late afternoon Sunday, which foot will cross the finish line ahead of the other.

Those rhythms, as Paul Azinger measured a short birdie putt at the 17th hole, remained impossible to predict in the dusk Friday evening. Nearing the conclusion of a four-ball match that had produced a series of incredible saves by both teams, Azinger sank a 3-foot birdie to put him and Fred Couples one-up on Colin Montgomerie and Nick Faldo, who immediately refused a suggestion by captain Bernard Gallacher to suspend the match because of darkness.

Faldo then birdied the 17th, while Azinger missed his birdie to even the match.

"Nick is so mechanical," said Gallacher of Faldo, "he plays in the light even when it's dark."

The 18th hole will be played out Saturday morning, weather permitting. Until then, Europe will hold a 4-3 lead from the first day of this biennial event, with the Americans needing only 14 of the 28 points at stake to retain the Cup.

Play was delayed for 2½ hours by fog Friday morning, and the 30th event began with Lanny Wadkins and Corey Pavin drumming Sam Torrance and Mark James in the foursomes, 4 and 3. The Americans won five straight holes through the 12th, then walked into The Belfry clubhouse to realize they had established no lasting tone.

Right behind them were teammates Azinger and Payne Stewart, who suffered the worst beating in an opening-morning foursome since 1965, losing 7 and 5 to Ian Woosnam and Bernhard Langer. Woosnam was probably the hottest player in the tournament coming in, while Langer apparently had recovered from neck problems. They were up 5 standing on the ninth tee.

"Every time I hit off the tee, I put Paul in a very precarious position," said Stewart, who exchanged shots with his partner. "After the match was over I told Ian Woosnam I felt like Santa Claus out there today."

The Europeans hoped to establish some dominance with their timeless pairing of Steve Ballesteros and José-Maria Olazábal, the best Ryder Cup couple ever. Twice on the front side the Spaniards had cut down deficits of two holes. Their match seemed to turn at the 10th, the famous dogleg par-4 that begs players to reach the green in 267 yards. Uncharacteristically, Ballesteros chose to lay up with an iron. Kite stepped up with a wood and his partner, Davis Love 3d, made the eagle putt. This time there was no response — the Americans won the match 2 and 1 — but there would be in a few hours time.

Gallacher claimed that Kite's drive was his favorite shot of the day. "That was a brave decision," he said. "I couldn't believe it."

The match was resurrected in a fourball in the afternoon. Waiting for Ballesteros's return to the 10th, the gallery heard a roar come down



Nick Faldo of Britain after sinking a putt — and then Fred Couples and Ray Floyd — on Friday.

along the stream twisting up from between the trees and looping around the green. It was a birdie from the Spaniards at the ninth hole. It could be nothing else.

It put them up by 1 as Ballesteros appeared on the distant tee with a wood. As his ball was launched a roar was heard from around him. The noise seemed to travel with the white flare of the ball; a soft thud in the right fringe and the roar like thunder after lightning arrived, leaving Ballesteros 15 feet for eagle.

The same effect followed Olazábal's attempt, though not quite as true. He was on the green with 25 feet for eagle. Two more cheers followed as the American drives found the water. They would concede the hole before the Spaniards could putt.

Ballesteros was presidential as he approached the green. He reacted

to the noise surrounding his presence by not at all noticing it, like the leader of a people under siege. That is how everyone perceives him and this event. It is why he was selected to the European team after a disastrous year of stroke play, and it is why he was dominant in the afternoon, avenging he and Olazábal in 4 and 3.

The U.S. captain, Tom Watson, broke up Stewart and Azinger in the afternoon, and separated Couples from Ray Floyd, who lost their morning foursome 4 and 3 to Faldo and Montgomerie. He also made an unusual choice in pairing the Ryder Cup rookies Jim Gallacher and Lee Janzen, who lost 1-up to Ian Woosnam and Peter Baker, another rookie. Baker dominated the match and afterwards thanked Woosnam for providing experience.

Watkins and Pavin won their

second match of the day, 4 and 2, providing the Americans with their only afternoon victory pending the outcome of the remaining 18th to be played Saturday.

—IAN THOMSEN

Friday's Results
Foursomes
 Ian Woosnam and Bernhard Langer, Europe, def. Paul Azinger and Payne Stewart, United States, 7 and 5.
 Lanny Wadkins and Corey Pavin, United States, def. Sam Torrance and Mark James, Europe, 4 and 3.
 Nick Faldo and Colin Montgomerie, Europe, def. Raymond Floyd and Fred Couples, United States, 4 and 3.
 Tom Kite and Davis Love III, United States, def. Severiano Ballesteros and Jose Maria Olazabal, Europe, 2 and 1.

Fourballs
 Peter Baker and Woosnam, Europe, def. Jim Gallacher Jr. and Lee Janzen, United States, 1-up.
 Wadkins and Pavin, United States, def. Langer and Barry Lane, Europe, 4 and 2.
 Ballesteros and Olazabal, Europe, def. Love III and Kite, United States, 4 and 2.

In Olympic Vote, the Athletes Won

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune
MONTE CARLO — In a most roundabout way, the International Olympic Committee voted the concerns of athletes above those of politicians and capitalists in opting for Sydney to be the site of the 2000 Summer Olympics.

"There was a lot of politics involved before this vote," said the IOC's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, on Friday. "But I think finally the decision taken by the IOC was really a sporting decision. We gave to the Games to a sports-loving country, and we think the Games are in very good hands."

It did not happen without scaring the representatives of Sydney, as well as the IOC voters who methodically had aligned themselves against Beijing's first Olympic bid.

Only when the European candidates Berlin and Manchester were eliminated did slim majority support shift to Sydney, which overtook Beijing, 45 to 43, on the final ballot Thursday.

"There were some very experienced IOC members, who know the Olympic movement very well, who tried to prepare me for a Beijing win," said Kevan Gosper, an IOC vice president from Australia.

"Some very good friends within the Olympic movement genuinely believed that Beijing was a move into the future," he added.

That impression was affirmed by Beijing's formal presentation Thursday afternoon, when it offered itself up to be reshaped by the IOC. The 2000 Olympics would force Beijing to modernize, officials promised, while opening China up to Western influences.

But the political message probably inspired an anti-Beijing vote.

"This was a vote in favor of the athletes rather than against the politicians," said an American IOC member, Anita DeFrantz. "That's what we're about. We're a sporting event and the one thing we have to have to survive is the athletes."

"When everyone was making their presentations," she said, "you could really make an assessment and what Sydney talked about was the athletes, from beginning to end."

A Chinese official remarked shortly before the vote that the presentations of Berlin, Manchester and Sydney were all similar. Indeed, all discussed the merits of their bids athletically.

Trailing Beijing, 37 to 30, after two rounds, Sydney suffered further injury when David Sibande, a supporter of Sydney, left the IOC session to return home to Swaziland. An Australian official said elections in Swaziland had forced his sudden departure, but the IOC apparently had not been warned.

Samaranch said new rules would be considered to prevent members from walking out on future votes.

Samaranch declined to say how he would have broken a potential 44-44 tie. The deciding vote would have been his.

"When I became IOC president in 1980, the best decision I took was not to take part in any kind of vote," he said. "I think the president must preside."

He denied reports that he had been pushing Beijing's candidacy.

"Not a single member can tell you I approached him to support any one of the bidders," Samaranch said. "I accept the decision. I consider the decision to select Sydney the best one."

But he added to speculation that he is seeking the Nobel Peace Prize, saying that the IOC wanted to play the role of a peace-seeking agency. He said the Committee would urge countries to cease hostilities during the Olympics and was studying the possibility of applying to the United Nations for observer status, although that was refused on Tuesday by an IOC spokesman.

In choosing Atlanta as its 1996 host and now Sydney for 2000, the IOC ultimately sided with those cities who would best serve the athletes. But Thursday's election came perilously close to pushing the IOC into a distinctly political role.

It is part of Samaranch's diplomacy to remain vague with his intentions, but the election portrayed two almost equal IOC coalitions: those who aspire for political strength and those who wish to safeguard the athletes.

Already China is being seen as the likely host in 2004, should it decide to make another bid.

"I will not push China to bid for the Games again," said Samaranch, who added that Brazil and Argentina had contacted him about staging the 2004 Games. "It is their own decision. But if China is bidding again, we will be happy. It is a very important country."

Hong Kong Aide Cites Anti-China Bias

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HONG KONG — Hong Kong's Olympic chief accused the West on Friday of conspiring against Beijing to sink its bid to organize the 2000 Games.

The president of Hong Kong's Olympic Committee, A. de O. Sales, said that Western nations were using human rights to halt China's emergence as an economic superpower.

He stressed that he accepted Thursday's International Olympic Committee vote and wished Sydney, the victor, well.

But he told RTHK radio: "This is beyond the domain of sport. Politics, economics and all these factors entered into a campaign against China in the days leading to the vote."

He added that the "campaign" had been about the country's record on human rights, and "certain insidious attacks to hold back China's emergence as a top-ranking country in the world."

"The Western world is in decline politically and more particularly economically, with certain excep-

tions," he said. "This is perhaps an attempt to hold back China's emergence."

Said the English-language Hong Kong Standard, which like most Hong Kong papers had backed Beijing's bid, "Beijing and Hong Kong are joined in despair this morning."

As a vital commercial gateway to China, which regains control over the British Colony in 1997, Hong Kong had much to gain from a decision in Beijing's favor — in both business and political terms.

A China more open to the outside world was judged by many in Hong Kong as a China less likely to tamper with the Western-influenced essentials of local life after the 1997 takeover, during the lead up to the 2000 Games, and after seven years of heightened international scrutiny.

In the United States, politicians and sports officials had differing views of Thursday's vote.

The lawmakers saw Sydney's victory as a defeat for Beijing. The sports officials looked upon it as little more than an affirmation that Sydney was the best place to host the world's largest sporting event in the year 2000.

For Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, who sponsored a House of Representatives resolution against Beijing's bid, the focus of the vote was on Beijing, the second-place finisher.

"I couldn't feel much better," Lantos said. "A marvelous precedent has been set, the notion that the spirit of the Olympics is incompatible with a police state. Obviously, our resolution did have an impact, no doubt about it."

Said Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, the former Olympic basketball player who led a Senate campaign against Beijing's bid, "This is a good day for those who are struggling for human rights in China and a very proud moment for the Olympic movement."

Billy Payne, president of the Atlanta Games committee, disagreed with Lantos.

Asked if the congressional action had had an effect on the outcome of the IOC vote, he said: "Unequiv-

Australia, Germany Lead Davis Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
 There were no miracle upsets for India, and no miracle shots from Stefan Edberg.

Wally Masur and Jason Stoltenberg led heavy favorite Australia to two straight-set victories over host India on Friday, the first day of the Davis Cup semifinals.

In the other semifinal, Germany took a commanding lead against visiting Sweden on a day of mixed fortunes for two former Wimbledon champions. Michael Stich won his match, while Edberg lost.

Stoltenberg overpowered Leander Paes, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2, and the U.S. Open semifinalist Masur also had little trouble in a 6-2, 6-0, 6-4 victory over the Indian Davis Cup veteran Ramesh Krishnan.

"Winning six straight sets — I'm

very happy," said Australia's non-playing captain, Neale Fraser.

"I'm really delighted today because three of us are from Sydney," said Stoltenberg, looking forward to extending Australia's celebrations amid the Olympic euphoria.

With a 2-0 lead, Australia is almost certain to clinch its place in the final when it fields the world's No. 1 doubles team, Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, in Saturday's doubles.

India, which upset Switzerland, last year's runner-up, and France, the 1991 champion, to reach the semis, will rely on Paes and Krishnan in the doubles on the grass courts at Chandigarh.

An Australia-Germany final appeared likely after Marco-Kevin Goellner posted an impressive 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4) victory over Ed-

berg, who has struggled for much of the year. Earlier, Stich beat Magnus Gustafsson, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, in the opener at the indoor, clay-court Kuppelen arena at Borlange.

"He served awfully well, especially in the tiebreak," said Edberg. "It's hard to believe how well he served."

Stich and Patrik Kuhnen can wrap up the series in Saturday's doubles match against Henrik Holm and Anders Jarryd.

Later Friday, the United States was to face the Bahamas in Charlotte, North Carolina, in a bid to remain in the World Group. Andre Agassi and Mah'Val Washington were playing singles for the U.S. team, with Patrick McEnroe and Richey Reneberg playing the doubles match on Saturday.

(AP, Reuters)

SIDELINES

Spain Denies Soccer Bribe Charges

MADRID (Reuters) — Spain's soccer federation on Friday rejected any suggestion of wrongdoing over an alleged offer by an intermediary to bribe Albania to lose a vital World Cup qualifier this week.

A formal federation statement said: "It is clear that there is no proof whatever, nor even any indication, that the Albanian federation or anyone else in Group Three of the competition, acted or sought to act in an irregular or unsporting manner."

Angel Villar, the federations' president, said he had refused the offered resignation of Vice President Juan Espino over the affair. Villar said the Spanish body would send a full report on the issue to FIFA, soccer's world governing body. Espino told a Spanish radio station on Tuesday, the day before Spain beat Albania 5-1 in Tirana, that he had received a phone call from a soccer agent suggesting that Albania could be bribed.

Koch Drops America's Cup Plans

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Bill Koch, the defending America's Cup skipper, has said he has no plans to enter the 1995 regatta and dropped his proposal to back an all-woman sailing team.

Koch, who heads the America's Cup Foundation, had planned to announce his support of a women's crew in the next few weeks. But in a statement on Thursday, he said he has philosophical differences with the principals of the unnamed syndicate.

Prost to End Prix Career

The Associated Press
ESTORIL, Portugal — Alain Prost of France, within sight of a fourth world title, said Friday he would quit racing at the end of the Formula One season.

"I will leave Formula One at the end of the year," Prost, 38, said after the first practice session Friday for the Portuguese Grand Prix. "The Australian Grand Prix will be the last race of my career."

"I want to leave at the summit," he added. "I made the decision a month ago. I am announcing it today to avoid any speculation and rumors."

Prost had the best time in qualifying to gain the provisional pole position for Sunday's race.

Prost leads the drivers' standings this year with 81 points and could clinch his fourth world Formula One driving title this weekend. He needs to stay 20 or more points ahead of the field after Sunday's race.

He has a record 51 victories in Formula One racing over 13 years. He broke Jackie Stewart's career record in 1987 at Estoril when he won his 29th victory.

Prost could become the second most titled driver in Grand Prix history, behind only Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, if he adds the 1993 title to those he captured in 1985, 1986 and 1989.

Fangio won five world titles from 1951 to 1957.

THE OLYMPIC CROSS OF MERIT, AWARDED TO OMEGA AT THE 1952 OLYMPIC GAMES IN HELSINKI

OMEGA, OFFICIAL TIMEKEEPER OF TWENTY-ONE OLYMPIC GAMES, CONGRATULATES SYDNEY HOST OF THE 2000 OLYMPICS*
 *Games of the XXVth Olympiad of the year 2000

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DAVE BARRY

'My Vacation in Italy'

MIAMI — Recently, in an effort to gain insights into the European currency crisis, not to mention large quantities of weight, my family and I went to Italy. Our plan was to rent a car and drive around on winding picturesque Italian roads. Because we are international travel sophisticates, we went in the middle of August, which is when the entire population of Italy, including states, goes on vacation. It turns out that the No. 1 Italian vacation activity is to get in a car and drive around on winding picturesque roads, at approximately the speed of light. I imagine that some traffic maneuvers are illegal in Italy. For example, you're probably not allowed to drive your car over a uniformed police officer without signaling. But other than that, pretty much anything goes. When we picked up our car in Rome, I asked a man for directions; he told me to start by driving the wrong way up a one-way street. "Isn't that a one-way street?" I asked. "Yes," he said, shrugging. "But who reads the signs?" We were on many small roads, because we stayed in some picturesque hill villages built a thousand years ago by people who put massive stone walls around them to indicate that these villages were never intended for automobile traffic. But you have to try to drive in them anyway, to reach your hotel. To do this, you follow a series of arrows, apparently put up by prankster villagers, which lead you through a winding maze of streets, sometimes past the same point four or five times before you reach the center of the town, where the pranksters laugh and laugh as you inch your car through streets so narrow that you appear to be driving inside ancient Roman air-conditioning ducts, climbing the wheel in terror, convinced that you're about to drive into somebody's living room. The only indication that you are on a legal automotive thoroughfare is that occasionally an Italian driver will pass you, if necessary by driving on your roof. Once we reached the hotel we did fine, thanks to my sophisticated knowledge of Italian. I had memorized the Italian expres-

Plot Twist: Lawyers Mourn Perry Mason

By David Margolick New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Da-da, da-da! Da-da, da-DUM-DUM!

From the time the opening chords of its familiar theme song first sounded, and a pensive figure could be seen sitting alone in an empty courtroom, lawyers have loved to patronize Perry Mason. With all the smugness of the initiated, they have carped about how unrealistic and simple-minded the program was. No defense lawyer, they would note, won as invariably as the Harlem Globetrotters, just as no district attorney lost as often as the Washington Generals. Mason, they complained, was less a lawyer than a private eye; sometimes the only law books in sight were the volumes of Corpus Juris Secundum shown in the credits. And most murder cases don't end with the guilty party standing up and shouting: "I had to do it! He was laughing at me!"

But when Raymond Burr died last week, he won some praise from surprising quarters. The passing of Corbin Bernsen or Richard Dysart or John Houseman or even Gregory Peck or E. G. Marshall will probably go unnoted by the American Bar Association. But among those grieving for Burr was R. William Ide 34, president of the bar group. With bar-bashing at epidemic proportions, all the inaccuracies somehow loom less large.

Ide saluted the actor for depicting lawyers "in a professional and dignified manner" and helping "to educate many people who previously had not had access to the justice system."

He also praised Burr as a stickler for verisimilitude. "Mr. Burr strove for such authenticity in his courtroom characterizations that we regard his passing as though we lost one of our own," he said. For a time, some lawyers were not so enthusiastic. Complaining that Mason ran rings around District Attorney Hamilton Burger and Lieutenant Arthur Tragg of the Los Angeles Police Department every week, District Attorney Edward Silver of Brooklyn asserted in 1962 that the program was undermining public confidence in law enforcement.

Even then, though, the organized bar knew that Perry Mason had its uses. It was not just that, for millions of Americans, he made the presumption of innocence real.



Julia Adams and Raymond Burr in a courtroom scene from the original "Perry Mason" series.

Incorruptible and ingenious, selfless and serious, Mason also made lawyers look good. He was, as Tim Appelo has written in California Lawyer magazine, "the most influential figure on the public view of lawyers since Abe Lincoln, as incorruptible as Lincoln and more nearly infallible."

Mason continued to make friends for the profession, and for himself, as the original 245 shows, made from 1957 to 1966, were rerun and new ones appeared. When the National Law Journal and the West Publishing Co. asked 815 Americans two months ago to name the lawyer, real or fictional, they admired most, he placed second — behind F. Lee Bailey, ahead of Lincoln, Thurgood Marshall, Janet Reno, Mallock and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

When most Americans think of Burr and Hamilton dueling, they think of Mason and Burger on television rather than Aaron and Alexander in Weehawken. And when they think of Mason, they are far more likely to think of Raymond Burr than Eric Stanley Gardner, who created him. Indeed, he and Perry Mason became virtually indistinguishable.

This left Burr feeling professionally hamstrung, but it also made him a favorite of bar groups and law schools. His portrait hangs at the McGeorge School of Law in

Sacramento, California, to which he made substantial donations, while the Thomas M. Cooley Law School in Lansing, Michigan, where he once spoke, has a "Raymond Burr Award for Excellence in Criminal Law."

And if he was the legal profession's greatest friend, he was also, as Steven Stark wrote four years ago in the University of Miami Law Review, its greatest critic. As surely as John F. Kennedy called a generation of Americans to public service, Burr called them to the bar.

Just ask Alan Page, who once starred for the Minnesota Vikings and now sits on the Minnesota Supreme Court. Or Robert Snider, a deputy state attorney general in Los Angeles. Or Kenneth Clayman, the chief public defender in Ventura County. Or Mary Binning, a lawyer in Rancho Santa Margarita, California. "I try very hard now to be the kind of lawyer Perry would have wanted me to be," she recently wrote to the National Association for the Advancement of Perry Mason (NAAPM), a fan club based in Berkeley. "He is my idol."

Burr did not actually convince Scott Turow to enter the law, but he helped teach him how to tell tales about it. It was from Perry Mason that Alex Kosinski — now a member of the U.S. Court of Appeals in California, and in the

early 1960s a recent emigrant from Romania — first learned such English words as "incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial."

Whatever else he was as a lawyer, Mason was old-fashioned. Though he virtually kept Paul Drake, his dashing private investigator, on a retainer, he practiced alone.

In some episodes, a law student named David Gideon worked for him, but he was utterly superfluous and was quickly disposed of. So was a law clerk named Jackson.

Gertie, his receptionist, was rarely seen, particularly once the actress who played her got married, leaving the faithful Della Street as his only office mate. According to Jim Davidson, the founder of the NAAPM, Mason actually lost two murder cases in the original series. But in one, "The Case of the Terrified Typist," he was misled by his client, and in the other, "The Case of the Deadly Verdict," his client was eventually cleared. Asked why Burger never won a case, William Talman, the actor who played him, sometimes replied, "I'm trying, lady." Asked whether he ever lost, Burr, too, had a ready reply. "Of course I did," he liked to say. "We just never filmed those."

PEOPLE

11-Year-Old Girl Sets U.S. Piloting Record

Vicki Van Meter, 11, became the youngest girl to pilot an airplane across the United States when her single-engine Cessna 172 landed in San Diego after a short hop over the desert from Phoenix. The sixth-grader from Meadville, Pennsylvania, set out Monday from Maine, accompanied by flight instructor Bob Baumgardner. The youngest person ever to pilot cross-country is Tony Allengans, who was 9 when he went from California to Boston and back in 1988.

A Michael Jackson spokesman denied that the entertainer had dropped two concerts in Johannesburg because of violence in South Africa, and said the decision had been made because of production and logistical problems. The Johannesburg promoter Asant Singh said the concerts were to have taken place on Sept. 30 and Oct. 2 and that he had lost \$500,000 in stadium fees, advertising and other costs. Jackson is now in Turkey.

Tennis greats past and present joined singer Elton John in Los Angeles for an exhibition tournament to benefit the Elton John AIDS Foundation. John and longtime friend Billie Jean King scored as player-coaches of squads battling with Grand Slam title holders. In John's corner were Jimmy Connors, Martina Navratilova, Tracy Austin, Fred Stolle and Vitas Gerulaitis while King led John McEnroe, Chris Evert, Roy Emerson, Rosie Casals, Gigi Fernandez and King's nemesis 20 years ago in the "Battle of the Sexes" match, 75-year-old Bobby Riggs.

Marlon Brando, who has been slow in completing his autobiography for Random House, may have to speed up his writing to beat an unauthorized biography by his longtime agent, George Englund. Englund, who worked with Brando for 35 years, is being published by Warner Books. His title: "Marlon and I... Called Each Other Friends."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 7 & 9

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including tables for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania. It features a map of Europe and text describing weather conditions for various regions.

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

Weekend destinations section with tables for Saturday and Sunday. It lists various locations and provides weather forecasts, including temperature, wind speed, and wave heights.

Large advertisement for AT&T. The main text reads: "I wonder if the little guy had fun today?" Below this is a photograph of a child. The ad promotes sharing events with loved ones back in the States via AT&T access numbers.

Sharing the day's events with loved ones back in the States has never been easier. Whenever you're away, simply dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from and an English-speaking AT&T Operator or voice prompt will put you through in seconds. You can bill the call to your AT&T Card, U.S. local calling card, or call collect. You'll get economical AT&T rates and keep hotel surcharges to a minimum. It's all part of The # Plan, our continuing commitment to be there for you. Even when you're on the other side of the planet. So surprise someone back home with a call. Who knows? Perhaps they'll have a little surprise for you.

Table of AT&T Access Numbers. Columns include country name, access number, and AT&T location. Countries listed include Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cape Verde Islands, Cambodia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Zimbabwe.

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